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LUXOR WRANGLES AS SARCOPHAGUS LID IS HEED IN AIR

Ponderous Weight Threatens to
Crash on Gold Coffin While
Controversy Continues

Government Guard Denies How-
ard Carter Admittance to Tomb
—Antagonism Grows

By a Special Correspondent
By Special Cable

LUXOR, Egypt, Feb. 16.—Amid the myriad complications which the present unparalleled situation here has brought about, involving a strike by research workers, one fact has not been untouched, in which lurks a possible tragic turn to the whole discovery. In anticipation of the Government's demand that a certain portion of the public be admitted to view Tutankhamen's tomb, Howard Carter had placed glass panels over the sarcophagus so that no one could touch the contents of the magnificent gold coffin.

Instead of using a wire cable in the differential hoists with which the sarcophagus lid was raised last Tuesday, Mr. Carter employed a very heavy but not altogether new rope, for he did not expect the lid to remain suspended for more than 36 hours after the opening. As stated in an earlier dispatch to the Monitor describing the opening of the rope has stretched much more than was anticipated, under the strain of a ton and a quarter—the weight of the lid. Now it is four days since the raising of the lid and it is not at all conceivable that the rope should give way, thereby allowing the ponderous, already cracked, lid down to crash upon the mightiest find ever made in Egypt. The glass still lies over the sarcophagus.

Mr. Carter Takes Witness
Yesterday morning Mr. Carter took a fellow archaeologist along as a witness to the raising of the lid, with no intention of entering, but merely to make a faint as if to do so. Here he encountered a Government guard, who refused him admittance, making it clear that the Government had no intention of relinquishing control of the entrance. Should Mr. Carter actually enter, the Government representative would undoubtedly force his way in while the door was unlocked and take possession.

But Mr. Carter was not allowed admittance to the tomb to let down this lid, and should it crash, the coffin would be utterly ruined, and what is in a way the most valuable part of the extraordinary discovery would be irretrievably smashed and nobody would be blamelessly save the Egyptian Government itself.

Under these conditions it is easy to imagine Mr. Carter's statement. Mr. Carter received yesterday communications from the Egyptian Prime Minister, Zaheer Pasha, clearly manifesting animosity toward Mr. Carter, and now, instead of only one department—that of public works—the whole Government is committing itself to a definite policy antagonistic to Mr. Carter.

Arab Press Antagonistic
Certain independent correspondents who have endeavored all along to stir up a governmental attack on Mr. Carter are leaving for Cairo, as they consider the "story" is shifting to there. Personally, I believe that, whereas the Department of Public Works is becoming one of the scenes in the combat, the story here is far from ended. The arrival of Lord Allenby in his official capacity, on Feb. 20, means that the case is sure to be explained to him fully and meanwhile most archaeologists are remaining at Luxor.

There is quite obviously a confusion on the part of the Egyptian Government, of which one is the proper attitude to adopt toward foreign bodies doing investigating work in Egypt, and the other personal animosity toward Mr. Carter. All the well-known men involved, including the signatories to the letter quoted in Thursday's dispatch, continue actively to dissociate themselves from any merely personal support of Mr. Carter. Most of the Arab press in Egypt is anti-Carter, and consequently the native population is becoming antagonistic.

The fact remains that the present astonishing attitude of the Egyptian Government has earmarks of being a put-up affair, planned long ago, being the result of the cumulative misdeeds standing attributable to and fostered

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Oil Case Prosecutor

STAYTON CAMPAIGN IN CALIFORNIA FAILS

Dr. Gordon Refutes Wet Lead-
er's Argument for "Personal
Liberty" in Debate

Special from Monitor Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Feb. 16.—

Dr. Gordon refuted the argument of the National Association Against the Prohibition Amendment in a debate today in response to a formal invitation extended Mr. Stayton that he remain longer. By this stay the drys hoped he would "do as much for the cause of prohibition in southern California as he has done in the north—to show us what the wets are really up to."

He leaves behind him a thoroughly aroused dry sentiment now fully informed that California has been selected by the wets for the most carefully laid plans yet attempted to defeat the Wright Prohibition Law through nullification.

The closing event of Mr. Stayton's "beer week" in San Francisco has clearly demonstrated that the wets have found no new arguments with which to prove possibility of a compromise between prohibition and violation of law. This event was the debate between Dr. James L. Gordon of San Francisco and Mr. Stayton before 900 members of the Commonwealth Club yesterday.

Old Arguments Repeated

Mr. Stayton simply repeated his case: that any law is wrong which applies the idea of force; that prohibition is "conceived in fraud, continued by evil provisions, a failure in operation." And through it all runs the illusive thread of a plea for "personal liberty"—the thrill of 23/4 per cent beer.

Dr. Gordon shattered this line of argument thus:

The only government which can guarantee your personal liberty and personal rights is the government which has the power to define your rights and restrict your liberties. Gentlemen, you have no liberty, only as the State provides it. Freedom is absolute; liberty is relative. There are no personal rights which are not relative rights; and there are no state guaranteed liberties which are not relative liberties. Absolute personal liberty ends where law begins. Absolute personal liberty is the sign manual of barbarism.

Mr. Stayton tells us that the American people want light wine and beer. How do you know? An eastern weekly took a straw vote; was it like the straw vote taken in Illinois when the dyes stayed away from the polls. It is the dissatisfied man who is sure to vote. It is a remarkable fact that whenever and wherever this question has been squarely presented to a state as fought out issue, the people have stood for prohibition, the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act.

Because a law is not executed is no reflection on the law; it is a reflection on the official appointed to enforce it. What we need is not a new law, but a new official. The National Association Against the Pro-

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OIL INVESTIGATORS SANCTION COUNSEL ADJOURN TILL 25TH

Messrs. Roberts and Pomerene
Eager to Prosecute—Walsh
Bill to President

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Senate Committee investigating the Fall-Doheny-Sinclair oil leases has adjourned its hearings until Feb. 25. Before the 10-day adjournment was taken, the names of Owen J. Roberts and Alton Pomerene were endorsed for confirmation by the Senate as special counsel.

The House meanwhile adopted the Walsh resolution calling for proceedings to recover Sections 16 and 36 in Naval Reserve No. 1, in California, now held by the Standard Oil Company of California. The measure now goes to the President, who is directed to prosecute.

While the nomination of Mr. Pomerene was approved by the committee, three members voted against him. The opposition will be voiced in the Senate, however, not because of connection with any oil interests, but because he has not been sanctioned by organized labor, and because he lacks experience as a criminal lawyer.

Mr. Roberts' Record

The appointment of Mr. Roberts of Philadelphia to take the place of Silas H. Strawn cannot be objected to on this score, but Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, has been advised of a speech made by Mr. Roberts in which he declared that the oil and gasoline investigation was merely propaganda in favor of Government ownership. The radical group will hold up confirmation until an investigation of Mr. Roberts' record can be made. Mr. Roberts is said to have been named on the recommendation of George Wharton Pepper (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, but this will not help him with the La Follette group.

Mr. Roberts, before departing for Philadelphia, declared that in the event of his confirmation as federal prosecutor he would drop his other cases and consider the United States Government his only client. Mr. Roberts admitted the counsel faced a difficult task, due to the great mass of

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STRIKE OF BRITISH DOCKERS THROWS 120,000 MEN IDLE; ALL PORTS IN KINGDOM AFFECTED

Steamship Operators Expect to Be Able to Maintain Pas-
senger Ships, but Freight Traffic Is Likely to Be Tied
Up and to Entail Great Loss and Inconvenience

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP).—The strike of dockworkers, affecting 120,000 men, became effective at noon today in all the ports of the United Kingdom.

The steamship operators, upon whose business the effect of the strike was at first immediately apparent, said they expected to be able to maintain their schedules with ocean-going passenger ships but feared that the vast water-borne freight traffic to and from ports in the United Kingdom would be greatly slackened if not altogether stopped, entailing inestimable losses to themselves and shippers in general.

Should the tugboat men in the various ports quit work out of sympathy with the dockmen, it will be impossible to bring ocean-going vessels to their docks, and all of them will have to anchor off shore. By the use of tugs, the passengers, mail, and baggage could be carried to and from these anchored liners, but this system could never be used to load and unload the tremendous cargoes of commodities of every kind brought to and carried from the British Isles.

As soon as the dockworkers walked out various lines put into operation such plans as they had available to meet the emergency. The United States Lines, believing the Plymouth tugboat men would follow the lead of those at Liverpool, and bank the fires under their boilers, sent wireless

messages to the captain of the steamship America, due in Plymouth at 10 o'clock tonight, informing him that his own crew would have to handle the mails. The Government was asked to supply sailors and marines to help take the American mailbags ashore. Workers from the London offices also were rushed to Plymouth to handle the passengers' baggage.

The White Star Line announced that it expected to get the big Olympic away on schedule Wednesday.

The United States Shipping Board, a half dozen of whose freight steamers are due in various British ports the next few days, may suffer a harder blow to its exchequer than any of the British lines because of the contracts which enable the crews of American ships to continue drawing full pay whether or not the ships are forced by outside influences to lie idle. There is no such clause, it is stated, in the contracts made by British vessels with their crews, and therefore the crews can be released should the strike make further operation of the steamers impossible.

The President Monroe, with a heavy cargo, partly of perishable goods, is due in the Thames tomorrow, and it is uncertain as yet whether she will be able to unload and reload so as to return to the United States a week hence, as scheduled.

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Russia Withdraws Recognition of Japanese

By The Associated Press
Tokyo, Feb. 16

THE Russian Government has notified the Japanese Consul at Vladivostok that he will no longer be recognized by the Soviet régime as an official, according to word received today by the Foreign Office. This means the virtual closing of the Vladivostok office, which has functioned on sufferance for the past year since the American and British consulates were withdrawn.

With the withdrawal of recognition from the Japanese official, passports to Japan cannot be issued. This means that direct travel between Japan and Siberia will be suspended indefinitely.

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EXPERTS DECLARE GERMANY IN NEED OF FOREIGN LOAN

Bulk of Proceeds Would Be
Turned Over to France—Mora-
torium Is Also Recommended

Reparation Payments, It Is Said,
Should Be Made From Surplus
of Government's Revenues

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Feb. 16.—The following recommendations will be made by the experts in their report to the Reparations Commission, according to statements made by one of the highest members of the Cabinet before German press representatives yesterday:

(1) The entity of the Reich's railways and the Reich's customs border must be re-established, for without this entity, neither the reparations payments nor, in fact, a solution of the reparations problem is possible.

(2) Germany needs a moratorium.

(3) Germany needs a foreign loan based upon German railways, taxes, customs revenues and real estate, but the railways would serve as the chief guaranty. The bulk of the proceeds of this loan would be turned over immediately to France.

(4) The standard of living of the German people must be raised so as to enable increased taxation.

(5) Reparations payments cannot be made from the gold capital in Germany, but only from the surplus of the Government's revenues and the surplus from exportation.

The Minister of Economics, A. D. Hamm, in addressing the Economic Council yesterday spoke strongly in favor of the suspension of the few remaining embargoes on importation. Germany must export more, he said, but it cannot expect to find open markets so long as it prevents other nations from sending their products to Germany. German exporters in future, he added, should replace their cheap and inferior goods by goods moderately priced and of good workmanship.

In order to prevent the dumping of foreign products on to the German market, he suggested the introduction of protective tariffs. Curiously enough in the ensuing debate, the Labor representative did not object to their introduction so long as, he said, they were kept within reasonable limits.

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NEIGHBORS' LEAGUE IDEALS EXPLAINED

Charles F. Weller, the Founder,
Tells a Boston Club of the
Organization's Work

Promotion of greater friendliness among people who live in crowded city localities is the primary object of the League of Neighbors, an organization founded by Charles F. Weller of Elizabeth, N. J. In his own city, Mr. Weller told members of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston today, he has often found as many as six different nationalities represented by the families living in a single block, with each family knowing—"or caring"—little about the pursuits of welfare of the others. It is for the purpose of helping to do away with such isolation, and thereby create a better, sounder citizenship, Mr. Weller asserted, that the League of Neighbors has come into being.

His address, "Democracy Through Neighborhood Organization," follows in part:

Through personal friendships and exchanges of individual service with the people in their homes, my wife and I learn the neighborhood needs, interests and potentialities and gradually discover new means of publicly presenting them. In southeast Roselle, the League of Neighbors, with an average attendance of about 80 adults, discusses and improves local jitney service, streets and sidewalks, mail delivery, public school relations, citizenship, and social agencies.

The Downtown League, attended now by 300 to 500 adults, presents principally such foreign-born groups as Czechoslovakians, Lithuanians, Poles, Spanish-speaking peoples, Portuguese, Assyrians and Serbians. Each in turn in the neighborhood is persuaded to present native music, songs, dances, pictures, art products, customs and ideals—to help all Elizabeth to understand the splendid contributions which each group brings to the common life of the community.

To make modern life safe for democracy, some means of social-service organization must be developed which is parallel or adequate to the physical unit that modern facilities for communication have created. Neighborhood organization is therefore supremely essential, because it is only in his local community that the ordinary man can understand and influence human relations.

The path-seeking purpose of the League of Neighbors is to bring, within the effective radius of the common man, the consciousness and control of the essentials of the common life.

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WAYSIDE INN CALLS 'BUSINESS AS USUAL'

Famous Tavern, Purchased by
Henry Ford, Reopened to the
Public's Service

"Business as usual" was resumed at the Wayside Inn in Sudbury, Mass., today where provender for guests has been served with slight interruptions since the seventeenth century and where the housewarming of its new owner, Henry Ford, has just been concluded. The inn has been put in better shape than ever to answer future demands upon its hospitality. Improvements have been made in the kitchen, and electricity has been installed throughout.

Admission to the grounds and buildings for visitors who come only to see the property will be 25 cents in future instead of 28 cents as formerly. "Children will be allowed to enter free in pursuance of Mr. Ford's plans to stimulate juvenile interest in the inn as an 'object lesson in American history.' The price of meals is unchanged. Ford officials announce.

Among alterations in the inn since Mr. Ford's purchase, the chief is the substitution of electric light for the oil lamps and wax tapers which have illuminated the low-ceilinged rooms for two centuries. The change was considered wise as a measure of protection in a public inn.

Mr. Ford has combed New England for genuine old-fashioned candle and lamp reflectors in which all the lights are mounted. The bulbs are small and fixed in imitation candles of such a pattern that they do not mar the beauty of the rooms.

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Oregon Pupils to Study Kindness to Animals, 15 Minutes Each Day

Humane Society Prepares to Make Effective Law Passed
by Last State Legislature—Stock Range Patrol Active

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 16 (Special Correspondence).—Preparations are being made by the Oregon Humane Society to make effective a law enacted by the last State Legislature which provides that each public school of Oregon shall devote 15 minutes of each school day to the instruction of children on the subject of kindness to dumb animals. This course is now being prepared and will be sent to the various schools within the next few weeks, according to E. Hofer of Salem, president of the Oregon Humane Society, which sponsored the bill enacted by the Legislature.

Another activity planned by the Society for the present year is to establish in every county of the State and in every city and town of considerable size a branch of the State society. The officers of the society believe, Mr. Hofer said, that public sentiment needs educating along humane lines, and that if the State is thoroughly covered with branches of the society, this, with the instruction which is to be given to pupils of the schools regularly along the lines of the society's activities, will accomplish much toward insuring kind treatment for animals throughout the State.

Assets More Than \$30,000

Mr. Hofer's annual report, just issued, shows that the society has assets of more than \$30,000. The basis of its operating revenues is an annual appropriation from the State of \$2000. This is supplemented by an appropriation from the Portland Community

Another important department of the society's work is the stock range patrol maintained in the great pastures of eastern Oregon. Through the sending of representatives of the society over the ranges in winter to detect and report on starving herds, stockmen have been induced to give more care to proper winter feeding than ever before and losses among animals from this cause have been greatly reduced, the report said.

An innovation recently established in the activities of the society is the publication of a humane publication called Every Living Creature, which presents animal stories and animal news in an interesting way and teaches practical kindness to all animals.

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SHOE WORKERS SEEK TO ORGANIZE LYNN

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 16 (Special).—A committee representing the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, it was learned today, has been conducting a campaign in Lynn during the past week in proposing a referendum among the members of the Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America to consolidate with the Shoe Workers' Union.

James J. Rooney is chairman of the committee conducting the campaign, which is authorized by the officials of the shoe workers, and members of the committee appeared before the various locals of the Amalgamated, presenting the plan for consolidation. The campaign will be completed in Lynn next week.

Labor Premier Attends First Banquet Since Assuming Office



Left to Right—Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain; the Prince of Wales; Frank B. Kellogg, American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's; Lord Desborough and Sir Esme Howard, New British Ambassador to the United States

World News in Brief

New York—A united fight by the railroads of the country is planned against the Interstate Commerce Commission's order directing the roads to install automatic and control devices. Certain officials say such installation would cost more than \$200,000,000.

Chicago—More than a year may be required for the completion of the federal investigation of alleged graft in the Veterans' Bureau during the Forbes administration, those in touch with the grand jury inquiry now being conducted here, declare.

Washington—General decrease of 0.3 per cent in employment during January was accompanied by a 44 per cent decline in pay-roll totals and a reduction in per capita earnings of 4.3 per cent, according to reports from 7483 establishments in 52 manufacturing industries compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

Washington—Charles W. Warren, of Detroit, former Ambassador to Japan,

after repeatedly declining appointment as Ambassador to Mexico, probably will yield to the requests of President Coolidge and Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State and accept the assignment, officials here believe.

New York—The Merchant Marine Library Association has circulated more than 150,000 books to sailors since the organization was formed in 1921, a report shows.

St. Louis—Oscar W. Underwood, Senator from Alabama, will make no effort to obtain Missouri delegates to the Democratic National Convention, he has announced in a letter to Col. Bennett C. Clark, president of the Red-For-President Club of St. Louis.

Washington—The promotion to a Colonelcy of Lieut.-Col. Duncan K. Major Jr., former chief of staff of the Twenty-Sixth Division (Yankee Division), has been confirmed by the Senate, ending a two-year political and military controversy.

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TRADE EXPERT PLACES QUALITY AND PRICE ABOVE EASY CREDITS

Mr. Jones Tells Boston City Club Financial Arrangements Are Not First Consideration in Export Business

Quality, price and salesmanship still comprise the basis upon which American merchandise must be sold abroad, with the much-discussed "long-term credits" a secondary consideration except in highly competitive lines, said Grosvenor M. Jones, chief of the finance and investment division of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, at the foreign trade conference held at the Boston City Club last night.

While the element of financing is important, Mr. Jones said its importance is generally overestimated except for highly competitive lines. He admitted banks must be willing to carry the burden of liberal credits, if America is to do any extensive foreign business. He continued:

Our goods sold abroad must be sold on the basis of quality, price and salesmanship. Special credit terms are of little avail if our goods do not meet the requirements of the foreign buyer or are too high in price, or if they are not sold in the right way. The emphasis in foreign trading should be on these factors rather than on the factor of liberal credits. The last named factor is most influential in highly competitive lines or in cases where our foreign competitors attempt to get the business on liberal credit terms, rather than on the merits of the goods.

India as a Market

Walter H. Rastall, chief of the industrial machinery division of the bureau, outlined the possibilities of India as a market for American goods. He reviewed Germany's previous domination in this market and its progress since the war. He said:

There is very good reason to believe that for many lines of merchandise, Germany is now almost eliminated as a competitor. Consequently, British competition has now reached a point of relatively great importance, but the United Kingdom is burdened with heavy taxation and faces serious unemployment.

In view of the entire situation as outlined above, it would appear that India, among other things, is a market where the sales manager will find it necessary, not so much to establish his own line and his own conduct, but to assist his agent to get control of a number of related lines of American manufacture in order that the entire field may be covered there by a single agent, rather than by a number of different agents of American products. India is a market of fundamental importance which should be approached on the broadest lines.

Henry H. Morse, chief of the specialties division of the bureau, recommended the fixing of quotas for foreign sales. He favored an exceedingly small quota the first year, doubled the second year and again doubled the third year, as being a very fair basis. He also urged the submitting of frequent reports from foreign agents and the keeping of accurate but comprehensive records.

Cinema as Sales Factor
"Motion pictures have become an important selling instrument," he said. "They are used in so many ways, almost always proving valuable, that it hardly seems as if any salesman for a large house should go out without his projector and his reels."

R. A. Lundquist, chief of the electrical equipment division, traced the development of electricity in various countries and the trade of the United States with these nations. He said in part:

The situation throughout the world is such that we may safely expect a continuance of the rising standard of living and, consequently, a maintenance in demand for electrical goods. Last year we exported \$72,000,000 worth of electrical goods, and I believe we will do equally as well this year. There are many lines that will be in limited demand, but on the other hand, there are a great many that will be wanted in greater quantities than heretofore. There are some countries that will buy only the cheapest types of electrical materials and equipment, and in such we are naturally handicapped in selling our high-class goods. However, my experience in various foreign countries leads me to believe that the rising standard of living abroad not only means an increased use of electricity, but also a keener demand for quality.

Lynn W. Meekins, New England district manager of the bureau, and for several years American trade commissioner in Japan, reviewed "Present-Day Sales Problems in Japan." Particular interest was attached to his address owing to the heavy purchases recently made and the likelihood of still larger ones, by

the Japanese Government in its reconstruction program, following recent earthquakes.

Woman Trade Commissioner Declares Service Is Keynote

Miss A. Viola Smith, assistant United States trade commissioner at Shanghai, China, the first woman to hold a federal position in the foreign service of the Department of Commerce, has devoted considerable attention to problems concerning the building up of foreign trade, and in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said, in part:

Service is the keynote to foreign markets, even as it is to the domestic trade today. Marketing abroad challenges the exporter with all the intricacies of the domestic market plus the peculiarities in the respective foreign fields.

From the standpoint of service and introduction of new lines, foreign markets are especially China and not dissimilar from the consideration given by the New England manufacturer to his Pacific coast trade. The immediate devices extensive educational campaigns through advertising media of all descriptions and projects into this campaign a highly specialized service, not only to assist but to induce his western customer to introduce these lines into that field. The American exporter desirous of cultivating foreign markets may very well take a lesson from his own domestic methods.

Various lines of American manufacturers have been introduced into China by the application of these same domestic methods—service plus educational campaigns. A striking example of the manner in which "service" creates markets in the face of business depressions is seen in an instance where a representative of an American window glass manufacturer increased not only his volume of sales in window glass but also developed a market for metal window fronts, marquis canopies, special electrical window lighting apparatus—all lines which had hitherto lain dormant because the idea had not been sold through service.

WELLESLEY HOLDS ART. DRAMA NIGHT

Four College Societies Prepare Programs on Their "Hobby"

WELLESLEY, Mass., Feb. 17 (Special)—In connection with their work for the year, four societies at Wellesley College will give program meetings tonight covering studies of folklore, art, modern drama and the Negro race.

Phi Sigma, which studies folklore, will present, without special costumes, a short Russian one-act play, "The Little Stone House," by George Calcester. The following in the cast will read their parts:

Frances MacIntyre of Philadelphia, Pa.; Helen Forknall of Brookline, Mass.; Elizabeth Moulton of Lima, O.; Mabel Johnson of Hartford, Conn.; Cornelia North of New Haven, Conn.; Dorothy Shaw of Boston, Mass.; and Sarah Buchanan of Waban, Mass.

Tau Beta Upsilon will continue its study of art by presenting five paintings with members posing as follows: Margaret Wright, Belvedere, O., as the "Portrait of a Lady," by Alexander de Predis of the Lombard School; Dorothy De Coster, Springfield, Mass., as the "Portrait of Mme. Charlotte D'Ormes," by Jacques Louis David; Elizabeth Paige, Minneapolis, Minn., as "Mme. Mole-Raymond," by Mme. Lebrun; Carol Perrin, Hamburg, N. Y., as the "Daughter in Black," a detail from "King Lear," by Edwin Austin Abbey; Lucile Carpenter, Kansas City, Mo., as the "Daughter in Red," also a detail from "King Lear."

Zeta Alpha Society, which studies

"Kariko"

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204 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

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modern drama, will present Susan Glaspell's "Suppressed Desires." In the cast are Elsie Ruprecht, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Josephine Atkinson, Hawley, Pa.; and Elizabeth Bowker, Wiscasset, Me.

Agora Society will give an exhibition of Negro art in connection with the year's study of the Negro race. Reports will be given by Lallah Curry of Newton Highlands, Mass.; Joan Fleming of Broomington, Ill.; Elizabeth Cratesley of Springfield, Mass.; and Alice Chestnut of Philadelphia, Pa., on Negro art, music, and poetry. A chorus, led by Marjorie Wright of Bristol, Tenn., will sing Negro songs.

50 MORE TOWNS TO START FORESTS

Massachusetts Plans to Plant 1,500,000 Trees This Year

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 16 (Special)—Fifty additional towns in Massachusetts have been lined up for town forests in addition to 23 already engaged in their establishment and development, said D. C. A. Galarneau, assistant state forester, in addressing forest fire wardens of Hampden and Hampshire counties at a well-attended conservation meeting in Cooley Hotel today.

Mr. Galarneau said that the State's forestry program called for the planting of 1,500,000 trees this year, of which 600,000 are proposed to be planted in the western part of the State. Representatives of several railroad companies told of improvements made along their lines in the matter of forest protection.

Speakers from Massachusetts Agricultural College told of progress at the northeastern forestry experiment station near Amherst. A. F. Hawes, State Forester of Connecticut, said that an extensive program had been developed in the Nutmeg State. Others who spoke were M. C. Hutchins, State Fire Warden, and Capt. George E. Parker, head of the State Police Patrol.

PHI MU FELLOWSHIP AWARD IS ANNOUNCED

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 16 (Special)—The Phi Mu Fellowship for \$1000, granted to successful candidates who are graduates of colleges where there is a recognized chapter of the Phi Mu sorority, has been awarded by the American Association of University Women, to Prof. Rose Frances Egan of the department of English at Smith College. Professor Egan has been granted a year's leave of absence from Smith to do research work in the libraries of the British Museum, Oxford and the Sorbonne, relative to her chosen subjects, which deal with the theories of poetic inspiration and the origin of the doctrine of art of art's sake.

She has already done some preliminary work and has written relevant articles for the Romantic Review and the Smith College Studies in Modern Languages. Miss Egan received her Bachelor of Arts degree from Syracuse University and her Master's degree from Columbia. She has taught at the College of New Rochelle, the Teachers' College of Columbia University and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

REGISTRATION SHOWS GAIN
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 16 (Special)—A big gain in registration figures since Jan. 1 in this city is ascribed by the Board of Canvassers and Elections to be due to the lively interest taken by women in voting and the campaigning for bigger registration by women's organizations. Up to date, 9880 have registered in comparison with 8200 in the same number of days in 1922.

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PEOPLE'S RAIL RATE CASE PROGRESSING

Attorney for 12 Cities and 11 Towns Shaping Up Evidence for Coming Hearing

A concentrated, instead of a scattered, presentation of the people's case based on new facts and effects of increased railroad fares on commuters, is expected to figure as part of the new evidence to be presented by H. La Rue Brown, Boston attorney and former assistant United States attorney, who is to appear as the representative of 12 cities and 11 towns in their efforts to have the department of public utilities of Massachusetts rescind its recent decision giving the roads 20 per cent additional revenue from commutation tickets. The rehearing is assigned to begin on March 6.

Experienced through his service in the office of the Federal Attorney-General and later as general solicitor for the Railroad Labor Board, Attorney Brown realizes that the case of the people was never properly presented to the department which listened to the arguments of the trained railroad lawyers and read the reports of their own investigators who got the bulk of their information largely from the railroad officials.

Men who argued the case before the department at the previous hearings say that while it is true that the commissioners of the department of public utilities are interested in the welfare of the riding public, that interest is but mild and in the abstract while the manner of the board at the hearings evidenced the fact that they are more friendly to the railroads than otherwise.

That Attorney Brown may not be able to go on with his case on March 6 is declared probable. He is at work on it now, but has so much material to read and new facts to look for that the presentation of such a case will require much more time than given. Chairman Henry C. Atwell, of the department, when he fixed the date for the re-hearings to begin, said this was but tentative and that he would be glad to give any extension of time desired.

"There must be new evidence introduced," said an attorney who has given much time to this case. "It is necessary that new facts be presented to the department to cause the commissioners to change their minds and to reconsider their former award to the roads. We all know that it is like a case in court where a man is charged with a specific offense. If his

defense is but general and an unsupported denial he is usually found guilty."

"I know that Attorney Brown is hunting out new facts and will present a very different case than that brought to the attention of the commissioners by the individuals representing the unorganized public. He has the arguments of the railroad officials before him and if he is able to answer them, it will go a long way toward winning this case for the people."

HARVARD TO HAVE BRITISH LECTURER

Professor Buckland Will Give Roman Law Course

Prof. William Warwick Buckland, one of the most distinguished men in English law-teaching, and regius professor of civil law in the University of Cambridge, England, is to come to the Harvard Law School for the second half of next year (1924-25) as lecturer on Roman law, according to announcement made at Harvard.

From Pomona College, Claremont, Calif., Prof. William Polk Russell will visit Harvard as lecturer on mathematics during the second half of this year.

Two exchange professors to western universities are also announced for next fall. Prof. William Scott Ferguson, teacher of ancient history at Harvard since 1908, will spend the first half year at Beloit, Carleton and Knox colleges. Professor Ferguson, who is a graduate of McGill University, Montreal, received his A. M. and Ph.D. degrees at Cornell, studied in Berlin and Athens, and taught at the University of California from 1900 to 1908.

Prof. George David Birkhoff, who was a student at the University of Chicago and at Harvard, and taught subsequently at the University of Wisconsin and at Princeton before coming to Harvard as an assistant professor in 1912, will go to Grinnell, Colorado and Pomona colleges during the first half of 1924-25. Dr. Birkhoff, who has received recognition for his researches in dynamics, is now editor of the Transactions of the American Mathematical Society.

REFUGEE BILL ADVOCATED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 16 (Special)—Passage of the federal game refuge bill was urged by William C. Adams, director of the State Division of Fisheries and Game, at the midwinter dinner meeting of the Springfield Fish and Game Association at Hotel Kimball last night. Merle D. Graves, president, and more than 200 attended.

Winter Carnival at Wellesley Eventful for Expert and Novice

Tower Court Hill in Gay Color Array as Skiers, Snowshoers, Tobogganers, Skijörers Make Merry

WELLESLEY, Mass., Feb. 16 (Special)—Tower Court Hill, its long white slopes packed with firm, hard, sparkling snow and bordered with tall evergreens and silver birches, was the scene this afternoon of Wellesley's fifth annual winter carnival. The hill was crowded with experts, and novices, and enthusiastic lookers-on—skiers in their varicolored costumes of white, scarlet and blue, snowshoers in tweed knickers and white sweaters, tobogganers in every conceivable costume, and spectators in the ever-present coon coats and hats.

High on the hill there was the stand where gleamed the silver of the cups to be awarded to the winners of the contests—for the best skier, the winners of the snowshoe and ski dashes, and for the highest individual score.

Each class planned a "stunt." The seniors gave an exhibition of skijöring, which only recently has been introduced at Wellesley by Ruth Heller, 24 of New York City. In skijöring a horse furnishes the motive power, and the skier behind tries to apply the theory of equilibrium and keep erect. One girl may do it alone, but she must exercise the double skill of handling both the horse and the skis, or several may go together.

The junior stunt was planned to include their class donkey, Paleface. Beside the class stunts and the exhibition of skiing and snowshoeing, as well as the races, there was an obstacle race on snowshoes, which was run over and under ropes, through barrels and over boxes. Then there was a novice skiing contest for those who either had never skied before, or only once.

The first of the annual winter carnivals at Wellesley was held in 1920, before the founding of the Outing Club. Since that club was founded in 1922 by Elizabeth Head '22, of Brooklyn, N. Y., it has taken complete charge of all the sports not covered by the athletic association. Hiking, skating, swimming, snowshoeing and skiing come under its jurisdiction.

The Outing Club is open to all who pay their dues, and it has been so popular that it has repaid the loans of the athletic association, granted when the new club was founded, and has established a treasury of its own. It provides snowshoes, skis and tobog-

gans for the use of its members. It arranges various hikes and shore parties in the spring and fall, and has charge of the winter carnival, the ice carnival and an interclass swimming meet held in the fall.

Annals Hall of Brooklyn, N. Y., is president of the Outing Club, and she, with Marion Dwinell of Ayer, Mass., head of snowshoeing and skiing, made the arrangements for the carnival. The judges were Charlotte MacEwan of Kalamazoo, Mich.; Bessie Rudd of Wellesley and Harry E. Brown, all of the Wellesley faculty.

SCOFFLAW LOGIC WINNER IS NAMED

First Prize for Word's Fitness Awarded to Harold Bisbee

"The lawless drinker places his selfish pleasure above the law of the land and therefore in the fullest sense of the word is a scofflaw," declares Harold Bisbee, 524 Elliot Street, Milton, Mass., in the statement in support of the choice of the word "scofflaw" to describe an illegal drinker. This gives him the \$100 first prize offered by Deleware King, Quincy, Mass. The winning statement which is announced today, follows:

We live in a democracy, or a government by the people. By its very nature democratic government implies a high sense of personal responsibility on the part of the people. The complement of enforcement of law is obedience to law; and the willingness with which obedience responds to enforcement is the acid test of a true democracy. The lawless drinker places his selfish pleasure above the law of the land, shows himself traitorous to the basic principle of his Government, and is, therefore, in the fullest sense of the word, a scofflaw.

GIFT OF \$100,000 TO HARVARD

An anonymous gift of \$100,000 to Harvard has just been announced at the university. Of this sum, \$50,000 is for the permanent fund of the Arnold Arboretum in Jamaica Plain, the income to be used for current expenses, and \$50,000 is to establish a George Lincoln Goodale Fund, of which the income is to be used in meeting current expenses of the Botanical Museum.

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IMPARTIAL INQUIRY INTO SERUM URGED

Medical Liberty League Says Mere Opinion on Schick Mishaps Is Not Sufficient

A commission of "absolutely disinterested men" retained by the State to investigate the claims of health authorities that the serious illness of 44 school children in Bridgewater and Concord was the result of frozen serum, is urged by the Medical Liberty League Inc., in a public statement today addressed to the parents, school authorities, and teachers of Massachusetts. It is signed by Henry D. Nunn, general counsel of the league.

Referring to the Schick tests and the Bridgewater and Concord cases, the letter says that the mere announcement of a conclusion arrived at by medical men who, for the most part, are the same men who have promoted the Schick procedure for several years, will not satisfy the public. The text of the letter, in part, follows:

No longer can the official advocates of the Schick test procedure delude parents and teachers with assurances that toxin-antitoxin is harmless, for the press of the United States and Canada has carried the story to every city and hamlet from Hudson Bay to Mexico.

The freezing theory When the storm first broke in Concord the Schick test promoters tried to take refuge in the theory that the toxin-antitoxin had turned viciously poisonous by being frozen.

The freezing of the material, even if that was the cause of the trouble, could not excuse the state and local public health officials from full responsibility for the results which accrued. For five years they have distributed circulars to parents all over the State, setting forth as a fact that they knew all about these biologic materials, that they were produced under such strict federal and state supervision, and used with so much care, that injuries were absolutely impossible.

These officials claimed full and complete scientific knowledge. They assumed responsibility and told doubting parents that they need have no fear. They are morally responsible if not legally liable, for what has happened.

But now that our public health officials have hit upon "frozen serum," we challenge them to prove this convenient hypothesis and publish their evidence in full, in terms which all may understand. Many people, some of them very intelligent, parents of Concord children poisoned by toxin-antitoxin, do not believe that the toxin-antitoxin used in Concord and Bridgewater was frozen, or if it was, that the freezing had anything to do with what happened.

After the press reports of the Concord cases, the officials of the State Department of Public Health say in a statement regarding 25 cases in Bridgewater, one in Boston, and one in Holyoke, all of which, it was announced, were due to "frozen serum."

Case at Holyoke According to the Holyoke and Springfield newspapers, Dr. J. J. Carroll, bacteriologist of the Holyoke Board of Health, said that the toxin-antitoxin which caused illness in the case of the Holyoke child above referred to was not frozen.

Other cases of very serious reactions following toxin-antitoxin inoculation have come to light recently, in none of which could the "frozen serum" theory have been applied.

Absolutely disinterested men, who have never been committed to the procedure, or, at least, who have not been carried away by enthusiasm over it, should be retained by the State to investigate and report, giving not merely their conclusions, but their mode of arriving at them.

We would suggest for such a commission of investigation: Dr. W. H. Kellogg (director California State Hygiene Laboratory), James Gordon Cumming, Washington, D. C., and Dr. F. Mason Padelford, Fall River, Mass.

made by health boards throughout the United States are criticized by the Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau in a bulletin made public here recently. The charge is made that in many cases health board appropriations are being used to build up the practice of favored physicians.

"The people of this country are demanding of the medical profession something more than shaking up test tubes and looking through microscopes," says the bulletin quoting a recent statement by Dr. Irvin Arthur in the Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association. "The thing that they demand most for all when they are sick is service and if they cannot get it from the medical profession they will get it somewhere else."

Public Medicine Criticized Dr. E. C. Levy, director of public welfare, Richmond, Va., in a recent issue of the American Journal of Public Health, outlined the multitudinous ways in which city health boards are benefiting physicians, and he makes the observation that: "Much of the advice which every health department gives the people for their own benefit is a mere following incidentally bring in an immense amount of practice to the doctors of the community."

Dr. Levy, in his criticism of political medicine, says that the free distribution of vaccines and antitoxins by health boards and their advising the people to call on doctors even when they are not ill are two most widely employed propaganda methods.

"We advise that, during the pre-school period," says Dr. Levy, "the family doctor should attend to vaccination, the administration of the Schick test, followed by toxin-antitoxin if indicated, and if thought desirable to the giving of the typhoid prophylactic. As a matter of interest, I asked the health officer of Richmond to give me, in the briefest possible form, memoranda of the various ways in which the Richmond Health Bureau advises parents or others to call in their family physician or other medical assistance. He handed me, in brief memorandum form, advice covering four typewritten pages."

In other words, the Richmond Health Bureau, and I presume the health bureau of said municipal health bureaus and departments elsewhere, in what it conceives to be its duty to the public, conscientiously advises the people to call on the doctors of the community to an extent which, beyond question, would give them an amount of practice far in excess of that which they have admittedly lost through the lessened prevalence of contagious diseases."

People Losing Confidence The Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau declares that private physicians generally are becoming more and more reluctant to support the program for the "medical control" of everybody and that health boards are endeavoring to hold them in line by promises of a large practice.

The bureau holds that from communications by leading physicians themselves, it is apparent that health boards can use their time and money to better advantage than endeavoring to build up confidence in the "regular physician" or by taking the medicine some attitude of interfering with the individual's choice of some other practitioner if he has more confidence in some other method of treatment. It declares that "the practice of medicine is a private and not a public health function and should be so regarded by our health boards."

COMMUTERS SEEK RAIL RATES HEARING

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 16.—Instead of applying for an injunction the local commuters' committee have applied for a hearing before the State Utilities Commission in the matter of an increase in intrastate commutation fares on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. They contend that a state law compels maintenance of the present rates. Representatives of the committee will also attend the hearing next Saturday in New York before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and present their case there.

OVER \$40,000 PLEDGED FOR SMITH

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 16.—More than \$40,000 has been pledged by members of the board of directors and the alumni trustees of Smith College toward the \$600,000 fiftieth anniversary graduates' gift to be made in the fall of 1925. The gift was voted here today by the directors of the alumni association on the recommendation of the alumni council. It will be used to complete the quadrangle on Paradise Road, half of which was built and opened in the fall of 1922.

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DEBT CANCELLATION IS SPEAKERS' PLEA

Revision of Treaty, Codification of International Law, World Court, Urged by Abolitionists

Cancellation of European debts as a first step toward effecting the primal cause of war, namely, commercial rivalry, was urged by speakers yesterday at a meeting of the Association to Abolish War, at 24 St. Botolph Street, Boston. The members of the association had gathered to discuss the winning essay in the Bok prize competition, and while it was agreed that the prize plan possesses undeniable merits, such, for example, as its stand for nonreliance upon force as a means for bringing about ultimate peace, the speakers maintained that a supreme dictating body is not necessary to an ideal condition, or even desirable.

Henry W. Pinkham of Brookline, secretary of the Association to Abolish War, said in part:

The chief merit of No. 1469, the winning peace plan in the Bok prize competition, the author of which is now disclosed as Dr. Charles H. Levermore, the well-known writer on peace, is its definite repudiation of coercion, either economic or military, as applied to nations. It is urged that the United States should make the League of Nations as an instrument of mutual counsel, not as a league to enforce peace. The only kind of compulsion which should be forcibly engaged to apply to each other in the name of peace is that which arises from conference, from oral judgment, from full publicity and from the power of public opinion.

"Cancel War Debts" But while No. 1469 pleads for participation by our country in international conferences, it does not suggest what proposals our representatives should take to the conference table; it does not deal with the present duties of our Nation in view of the European situation, for which we have a large share of responsibility. The discussion created by the Nation-wide referendum on the winning plan has almost no reference to the critical conditions abroad, which brook no delay. The machinery of international conference is desirable, but it is wisdom and good will that are indispensable, not additional machinery.

Our duty is clear. We ought straightaway to cancel the war debts due from Europe. Thus we should open the way to a settlement of the financial problems left by the war and to economic recovery. This forgiveness of our debtors is only decent in view of our relative wealth. To forgive these war debts, thereby opening the way to the machinery of Europe's financial problems and to initiate an international conference for the revision of the Versailles Treaty and the economic restoration of Europe, are our immediate duties. To fulfill them there is no need to enter the League of Nations, and entrance into the League would not oblige us to fulfill them.

The resolution introduced by Senator Borah presents the goal toward which we should press—"War should be outlawed." We have not yet reached that goal. At the present stage, legislation making war a public crime, or an amendment of our Constitution by withdrawing from Congress the power to declare war or maintain an army, would be foolish. There are, however, certain advances toward that goal that can and should be made at once.

The Monroe Doctrine

First, we should enter the Permanent Court of International Justice, under the conditions stated by Secretary Hughes and President Harding, as the winning essay, Number 1469, proposes. Second, we should cooperate in the creation of a code of international law of peace. If the Monroe Doctrine should find no recognition in such a code, let us not be surprised, for at no time has it survived its usefulness. Third, we should by treaties with reciprocating nations promise to settle all differences by judicial or arbitral means, resorting to The Hague Permanent Court of Arbitration in non-judicial cases. This would be the outlawing of war as between the contracting parties, whether designated or not. Fourth, the Conscription Act and what is left of the Espionage Act should be repealed.

Charles F. Dole of Jamaica Plain, president of the association, outlined what he considered to be "The Best Practicable Plan by Which the United States May Co-operate With Other Nations to Achieve and Preserve the Peace of the World." His summarization of the plan follows:

To abolish war—root and branch—we propose to use that part of our human nature in which reside our humanity, our religion, our civilization, and the hope of progress. No half-measure will suffice. The worst temptation to fight is to go armed. The League of Nations, the World Court, and other plans do nothing to forbid nations to go armed.

The plan here outlined proposes that the United States shall voluntarily give up the business of war at once. As our forefathers published a Declaration of Independence, on the lines of which the world has followed, so our Congress should declare our determination to be free of war—to use none but neighborly relations with every people. Without binding ourselves to use any special tribunal for adjusting differences, we will handle every issue with a view to the mutual advantage. We will never consider fellowmen as enemies.

"Must Make Concessions" We must make various concessions, as, for example, concerning unfriendly barriers, tariffs, and restrictions against intercourse with neighboring nations. We must not meddle with the affairs of other countries. Our nationals must travel and do business safely abroad, "on their own responsibility," by waving the flag over their heads.

We do not desire to appear as the one creditor nation of the world. We must find a way to help scale down the egotism of nations, which threaten many nations with bankruptcy. To this end, we must be ready to forgive our debtors, as fast as they are willing, in turn, to forgive their debtors, and to stop spending the money of their people for the means of war.

Our President should arrange for a friendly world conference, to which every nation should be invited to send representatives, chosen so far as possible by the people. The conference should attempt no legislation, but should devote its attention to constructive counsel for the general welfare. As this plan contemplates no war, it has no use for any form of supergovernment. Its advantage arises from a general attitude of good will and freedom. It can only be undertaken by a free and civilized people.

SUPERINTENDENTS TO MEET FEB. 24-28

Recent Achievements and Next Forward Step to Be Discussed at Chicago Session

Recent achievements and the next forward step in public education in the United States are the chief topics to be considered at the meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association to be held in Chicago, Feb. 24-28. It promises to be one of the biggest educationally important meetings ever held in the United States, due both to the strength of the program and the general character of the department which for several years and particularly during the last year under the leadership of Dr. Payson Smith, president, has been attracting a greater number of educational thinkers.

Dr. Smith, who is also commissioner of education for Massachusetts, has made certain important changes in program arrangement. He is placing emphasis this year on group conferences. It is at these that ideas are threshed out, corrected, developed, and later put into practice over the country.

Larger Program

The aim of the meeting will be the promotion of the interests of the American public school. Dr. Smith states. Every session, whether general, sectional, or that of an affiliated body, will conform to that aim. The program offerings as a whole will be many times greater than those of former meetings.

The opening vespers service at 4 p. m. on Sunday will be addressed by Dr. Henry Neumann of New York, leader in ethical education, on moral aims in the training of youth. Miss Olive M. Jones, president of the N. E. A., is to speak at the Monday morning session under the caption of "Watchman, Tell Us of the Night." Other speakers will be Dr. Philander P. Claxton, formerly United States Commissioner of Education, now superintendent of schools at Tulsa, Okla.; J. W. Abercrombie, state superintendent of Alabama, who will speak on national obligations in education, and William Mather Lewis, president of George Washington University, Washington, D. C., who is to talk on "Encouragements." Judge Florence E. Allen of the Ohio Supreme Court is to give the address on Monday evening, speaking on the "Next Step in World Peace." Dr. William McAndrew, superintendent of schools in Chicago, also is to speak, taking for his subject, "More Encouragements."

"Next Forward Step"

The program for the general meeting on Tuesday morning includes addresses by Dr. Frank P. Graves, state commissioner of education for New York, on recent achievements and the next forward step in rural education; E. C. Hartwell, superintendent, Buffalo, N. Y., on educational expenditures considered as an investment; O. L. Reid, superintendent, Youngstown, O., educational fads considered as fundamental; and W. R. Hopkins, City Manager of Cleveland, O., on the need and hope of the city.

J. H. Beveridge of Omaha, Neb., is to speak at the general session on Thursday afternoon on "Some Hurdles of the Superintendency," with special reference to the next forward steps that should be taken to protect the office of the superintendent and make it more highly professional. Mrs. Susan M. Dorsey, superintendent of Los Angeles, Calif., is to discuss the relations of the superintendent to the teaching corps. Lotus D. Coffman, president of the University of Minnesota, is to speak on higher education; J. W. Studebaker, superintendent of Des Moines, Ia., on school board organization and the superintendent and Dr. George D. Strayer of Teachers' College, Columbia University, is to speak on "Recent Achievements and the Next Forward Step in American Education—What Shall Be the Nation's Part?"

Satisfactory response from the alumni of about 100 universities and colleges have been received by the membership committee of the new University Club for Boston. It was announced today from executive headquarters, 24 Federal Street. From present indications the committee believes that the option on the site at Trinity Place and Stuart Street, where the \$1,800,000 club is to be established, will be taken up on March 1 at which time the full quota of 5000 members are expected to have filed their applications.

Announcement was also made today of the appointment of a board of governors for the club. They are: William M. Butler, Boston University; Howard Conoley, Harvard; Charles M. Davenport, Williams; Clifton H. Dwinell, Worcester Polytechnic; George L. Gilmore, M. I. T.; Charles R. Glueck, Tufts; Edwin Farnham Greene, Brown; Henry I. Harriman, Wesleyan; James Jackson, Harvard; Donald D. McKay, Amherst; S. St. John Morgan, Trinity; Joseph W. Powell, Annapolis; Samuel L. Powers, Dartmouth; S. Wiley Wakeham, Cornell; Edwin S. Webster, M. I. T.; Frank W. Stearns, Amherst.

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Dr. Smith, who is also commissioner of education for Massachusetts, has made certain important changes in program arrangement. He is placing emphasis this year on group conferences. It is at these that ideas are threshed out, corrected, developed, and later put into practice over the country.

Larger Program

The aim of the meeting will be the promotion of the interests of the American public school. Dr. Smith states. Every session, whether general, sectional, or that of an affiliated body, will conform to that aim. The program offerings as a whole will be many times greater than those of former meetings.

The opening vespers service at 4 p. m. on Sunday will be addressed by Dr. Henry Neumann of New York, leader in ethical education, on moral aims in the training of youth. Miss Olive M. Jones, president of the N. E. A., is to speak at the Monday morning session under the caption of "Watchman, Tell Us of the Night." Other speakers will be Dr. Philander P. Claxton, formerly United States Commissioner of Education, now superintendent of schools at Tulsa, Okla.; J. W. Abercrombie, state superintendent of Alabama, who will speak on national obligations in education, and William Mather Lewis, president of George Washington University, Washington, D. C., who is to talk on "Encouragements." Judge Florence E. Allen of the Ohio Supreme Court is to give the address on Monday evening, speaking on the "Next Step in World Peace." Dr. William McAndrew, superintendent of schools in Chicago, also is to speak, taking for his subject, "More Encouragements."

"Next Forward Step"

The program for the general meeting on Tuesday morning includes addresses by Dr. Frank P. Graves, state commissioner of education for New York, on recent achievements and the next forward step in rural education; E. C. Hartwell, superintendent, Buffalo, N. Y., on educational expenditures considered as an investment; O. L. Reid, superintendent, Youngstown, O., educational fads considered as fundamental; and W. R. Hopkins, City Manager of Cleveland, O., on the need and hope of the city.

J. H. Beveridge of Omaha, Neb., is to speak at the general session on Thursday afternoon on "Some Hurdles of the Superintendency," with special reference to the next forward steps that should be taken to protect the office of the superintendent and make it more highly professional. Mrs. Susan M. Dorsey, superintendent of Los Angeles, Calif., is to discuss the relations of the superintendent to the teaching corps. Lotus D. Coffman, president of the University of Minnesota, is to speak on higher education; J. W. Studebaker, superintendent of Des Moines, Ia., on school board organization and the superintendent and Dr. George D. Strayer of Teachers' College, Columbia University, is to speak on "Recent Achievements and the Next Forward Step in American Education—What Shall Be the Nation's Part?"

Satisfactory response from the alumni of about 100 universities and colleges have been received by the membership committee of the new University Club for Boston. It was announced today from executive headquarters, 24 Federal Street. From present indications the committee believes that the option on the site at Trinity Place and Stuart Street, where the \$1,800,000 club is to be established, will be taken up on March 1 at which time the full quota of 5000 members are expected to have filed their applications.

Announcement was also made today of the appointment of a board of governors for the club. They are: William M. Butler, Boston University; Howard Conoley, Harvard; Charles M. Davenport, Williams; Clifton H. Dwinell, Worcester Polytechnic; George L. Gilmore, M. I. T.; Charles R. Glueck, Tufts; Edwin Farnham Greene, Brown; Henry I. Harriman, Wesleyan; James Jackson, Harvard; Donald D. McKay, Amherst; S. St. John Morgan, Trinity; Joseph W. Powell, Annapolis; Samuel L. Powers, Dartmouth; S. Wiley Wakeham, Cornell; Edwin S. Webster, M. I. T.; Frank W. Stearns, Amherst.

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OFFICE SEEKERS' DRY VIEWS SOUGHT

Massachusetts Women Refuse to Support Candidate Until He Takes Right Stand

Women of Massachusetts are going to know where candidates for public office stand on prohibition and dry law enforcement before they pledge any support to office seekers. The women will not mince words in asking the candidates.

This was agreed upon today at a meeting of representatives of the Massachusetts Citizens' Alliance, Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, Massachusetts Federation of Churches and the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union at the headquarters of the Anti-Saloon League. William M. Forgrave, the new state superintendent of the league, presided.

Orders were passed to ask William M. Butler, one of the campaign managers for President Coolidge, to state publicly his policy with regard to prohibition and prohibition enforcement. Charles Sumner Bird was commended for his criticisms of the Republican Party with regard to prohibition and resolutions ordered sent to the Republican State Committee saying that while the Republican Party had declared in favor of prohibition and contains many persons conscientiously committed to prohibition and its enforcement, it yet has elements adverse to prohibition which are using too much influence in connection with appointments.

Until the dominant party takes a strong stand for the support of prohibition and law enforcement on the part of those whom it appoints to positions of official responsibility there can be no hope for the proper enforcement of law in the State, the resolutions declare.

POSTMASTER NAMED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—President Coolidge today nominated Joseph P. Connor to be postmaster at Portsmouth, N. H.

Mrs. Fowler's Lingerie Shop

The Home of the New Kickernick Bloomer

Look for the Kickernick Bloomer, sitting or standing erect, the bloomers adjusted themselves in the form. There are no strains possible. Every movement of the body is provided for. Kickernick Patent Bloomers are comfortable because you never feel them.

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Miss Lena C

SCHOOL CONDITIONS PARTLY REMEDIED

New York Joint Committee on
Education Reports Better-
ments and Needs

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—"In the spring of 1921 a group of civic, nonpolitical women's organizations, then known as the Plan and Program Committee and now constituted as the Joint Committee on Education, made a survey of the physical conditions in 40 old school buildings in use throughout the city and housing over 50,000 children," says the report on fourth survey of old school buildings just issued by the Joint Committee on Education. "This survey revealed many conditions which can only be described as shocking. The report received a large amount of publicity in the press and aroused much interest in the public-school situation on the part of the general public."

After briefly reviewing the findings of the second and third surveys, the fourth survey is declared to be "a further indication of improvement in the conditions of schools which have been on the committee's list previously." The report continues, in part, as follows:

Conditions Needing Correction

Some recommendations, unfortunately for the children who attend these schools, have never been acted upon. While the general state of repairs shows improvement, there remain an astonishing number of old schools visited in Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn where little or no attempt has been made to improve or maintain the standard as regards sanitation, lighting, and fire protection.

Another of the significant factors brought out by this survey is the general disregard for the comfort of teachers. Of the 22 schools visited in Manhattan, 10 had inadequate teachers' rest rooms, which are essential to the health and good work of any teacher, and the committee would recommend that this inadequacy be remedied.

It was hoped in the course of this fourth survey to ascertain whether the suggestions and follow-up work of the committee had played any part in securing the improvements noted. It was for this reason that 13 schools of contemporary age were added to the original 40, so that some conclusion could fairly be reached.

Work Is Justified

It appears to the committee, in view of the facts, that its work has been justified, for better physical conditions are reported among the original 40, and, the committee feels, to the light thrown upon them, than prevail in the additional schools of approximate age.

Then follows a detailed voluminous summary of the physical conditions of public school buildings and recommendations for various sorts of repairs and improvements.

Copies of the report have been sent to John F. Hylan, Mayor of New York City; Murray Hulbert, Acting Mayor; William L. Bennett, Commissioner of Education; Board of Education, local schools boards throughout the city, and Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The Joint Committee on Education officers are Mrs. Joseph R. Swan, chairman; Mrs. Mary G. Schenberg, secretary.

COMMITTEE ISSUES DEPARTMENT REPORT ON SCOTS SEA FISHING

EDINBURGH, Feb. 3 (Special Correspondence).—The report of the Scottish departmental committee on the trawling and policing of Scottish sea fisheries was issued recently. The committee, which consisted of Sir James Miller Dodds and Prof. J. Arthur Thomson, with Lord MacKenzie as chairman, was appointed to report on the present legislative position on trawling off the coasts of Scotland and the arrangements for policing the Scottish sea fisheries.

The report is of a descriptive and historical character, and draws attention to the abnormal conditions at present governing the fishing industry. The unsettled state of the Continental markets has had an adverse influence on the trade, but it is hoped that this will be a passing phase. The committee protests against the destruction of immature fish and the prevalence of illegal trawling. There is little doubt that trawling in closed waters is practiced to a serious extent and usually goes unopposed. Trawling in inshore waters deprives the line fisherman of his means of livelihood, and as the living for these men in the northwest of Scotland is already meager, great hardship is involved. This is acute among the crofter fishermen of Syke and Lewis, where sea and land fail to give a living at present.

With such extreme distress in the highlands the importance of protecting the fisher in home water against the depredations of the trawlers will be appreciated. He frequently suffers damage to his gear by the incursions of the trawlers, and in fact is often deterred from setting lines on this account.

INDIAN TRADE SCHOOL POPULATION GROWS

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 5 (Special Correspondence).—The population at the Indian training school at Chemawa, Ore., is growing. In 1916, 750 Indian boys and girls were in attendance. In 1923 the number has grown to 960. These statements are from the annual report of Harwood Hall, superintendent of the school.

The Government allows \$200 a year for each Indian pupil attending the institution on the basis of the 250 attendance. Out of this the school pays all costs, good clothing, books, salaries of instructors and incidentals.

Chemawa school includes among its student body boys and girls from tribes in nearly every western and middle western state and from Alaska. Its graduates and former students also are scattered the country over, and reports from them quite generally tell of success in what they are doing, the superintendent says. The school is primarily a vocational institution.

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The Evolution of Women's Sports Wear has created for it an almost universal feminine demand



O-DAY the term "Sports Apparel"—as applied to women—is almost a misnomer, for clothes under this caption have gone beyond the realm of the great open space; and are sometimes perilously near the border-line of the formal. It is this reaching out that has fired the imagination of the best makers, giving them scope to cunningly combine audacity, beauty and freedom of line, and each season offers a new motif—something daring or whimsical to stimulate the interest of ultra-modern femininity—capricious, fastidious and ever-changing. To this demand have been brought in this Great Store many early arrivals, all smart contributions to 1924 Sports Apparel, and expressing all the fashionable conceits and foibles that the canons of good taste will permit. In a swift resumé, may be mentioned the indispensable Topcoat, in its many varieties; Suits; in both severely tailored and sports styles; Knitted Dresses; Blouses—particularly the Beauvais embroidered, English striped and plaided, and the Breton Peasant Blouse—the modish bouclé Sweater with scarf attached, and the innumerable array of gypsy-like Scarfs; vividly colorful and decorative. Also the small but important Sports Accessories, which include bright Kerchiefs for neckwear, and Guimpes and Waistcoats for the mannish tailleur.

New Importations of Exquisite Lingerie

are constantly being received from France and Belgium, expressing the latest ideas in dainty undergarments for women, variously, but always delightfully interpreted in terms of silk, linen and batiste, with enhancements of hand-made laces and embroideries to complete their charm.

Bridal Sets, made of sheer fabrics beautifully embroidered by skillful needlewomen, are a feature of the new selections.

(Second Floor)

Smart Plaid Alpaca Frocks for the Jeune Fille

Possessing just enough verve and daring to swing them into instant favor with the Younger Set, these sprightly dresses of plaid close-weave alpaca are simply cut, with short sleeves, and are shown in colorful red-and-green and red-and-black combinations, as well as white-and-black effects; trimmed in white silk or organdie braided in red soutache, with red buttons, and finished with belt. Attractively priced at \$45.00.

(Third Floor)

Parisian Corsets and Brassières

No one understands better than the French the importance to a woman of line, and the glamour that lies in the fact that her under-accessories are correct. These new Spring models are artfully designed to accomplish that desirable hidden perfection. The Corsets are of batiste, etamine and broché, as well as the popular elastic, in both step-in and back-lace styles. Hand-embroidered linens and laces are in the making of the Brassières, and some are of exquisite real lace.

(Second Floor)

Interesting Values for Monday Unmade Lingerie Robes

(Hand-embroidered)

at the unprecedentedly low price of

\$25.00

Made of French batiste, exquisitely hand-embroidered in lovely and varied patterns

(First Floor)

3,000 Pairs of Inexpensive Curtains

for Spring and Summer

Hemstitched Marquisette Curtains, with Cluny lace edge, per pair \$1.45

Plain Ruffled Marquisette Curtains, with tie-backs per pair \$1.45

Dotted Ruffled Muslin, Novelty Voile and Plain Marquisette Curtains, all with tie-backs; selected qualities, per pair \$1.75

Representing large concessions from regular prices

(Department for Lace Draperies, Fourth Floor)

New Sports Dresses

(sizes 34 to 44)

Unusually attractive Sports Dresses, in youthful chic models appropriate for indoor or outdoor wear; developed in plain and fancy striped tub flannels, and wool crepe rayé,

specially priced at

\$36.50

(Department for Women's Dresses, Third Floor)

The Art Needlecraft Dep't

will place on sale a number of

Imported Needlepoint Pieces

unfinished, with materials in artistic colorings to complete the work

exceptionally priced as follows:

Pillow and Footstool Pieces \$7.50
Bench Pieces 15.00 & 23.75
Chair Pieces (seat and back) 37.50

(Fifth Floor)

CITY ZONING PLANS
HEARD AT MEETINGMr. Fay of Boston City Planning
Board Shows System's Growth
in the United States

What few exceptions were raised to zoning for Boston were promptly answered in the council chamber at City Hall last night, by zoning and city planning experts at the first of a series of public hearings on the plan as embodied in a bill now before the Massachusetts Legislature. Between 75 and 100 persons attended the hearing.

Frederic H. Fay, chairman of the Boston City Planning Board, and Arthur C. Comey, zoning director employed by the board, explained the plan in detail with the aid of maps and lantern slides. Robert A. Woods, representative of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on the Zoning Advisory Commission, and Elbridge R. Anderson, representative of the Boston Real Estate Exchange on the commission, also sponsored the plan. Attorney Anderson said that the bill now before the Legislature is a "perfectly just and legal document."

Constitutionality Questioned

In the course of open discussion that followed the question of constitutionality was raised by Charles H. Dillworth, a real estate operator, 60 State Street, who thought the proposed act exceeded police powers and was therefore unconstitutional. Both Mr. Fay and Mr. Comey assured Mr. Dillworth they had consulted the law, fully in the matter, and that, as Attorney Anderson had said, it was entirely valid.

Mr. Dillworth urged that a provision be inserted providing compensation for any property injured by zoning restrictions. Mr. Fay replied that as there is no compensation there could be no compensation, and that the act itself automatically meets this question through its board of appeals and zoning adjustment.

William C. S. Healey, councilor of East Boston, favored the plan, but would extend its control over the use of streets with respect to elevated structures. When the zoning commission's suggestion was taken under consideration, sponsors for zoning are convinced they have no control over the streets. Private property is their field, it was held.

One objector opposed the act on the ground that it provides that no dwelling may be erected nearer than six feet to the lot line. He was informed that the present building code already provides for that. The zoning act specially provides for shallow lots.

A recommendation that the planning board regard as constructive was that offered by W. T. Miller, a citizen, who would restrict corner buildings in such a way that motorists approaching street intersections might get a clearer view.

Boston Led the Way

Speaking for the plan Mr. Fay said: Boston was the first city in the country to adopt any form of zoning nature by limiting the heights of buildings and dividing the city into two-height districts in 1904. Although Boston took the first step, for 20 years we have hesitated to make the plan, and we are now behind most of the other large cities of the country in the adoption of a comprehensive zoning plan.

While Boston was the pioneer in regulating the height of buildings in 1904, to Los Angeles belongs the credit of being the first American city to establish (in 1909) various use districts. It was not until 1916, however, that comprehensive zoning—that is combined use, height and area regulations—was adopted when the New York City zoning ordinance was passed.

Today, of the 68 cities in the United States over 100,000 population, 57 have zoning ordinances in effect. Of the cities over 50,000 population, 32 have adopted zoning in some form. Of the 15 largest cities of the country, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Milwaukee, Washington, and Newark have adopted comprehensive zoning regulations; Boston, Los Angeles, Buffalo, and San Francisco are partially zoned; while the three remaining cities, Philadelphia, Detroit and Cleveland, are working upon this problem.

The next hearing will be Tuesday night.

ROTARIANS TO BUILD
HALL FOR BOYS' CLUB

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 15 (Special)—The Rotary Club at a luncheon meeting yesterday voted to erect a dining and recreation hall for the Springfield Boys' Club at its farm in Brimfield. This structure will cost \$6000. The hall was set rolling by 100 Rotarians pledging \$250 and an unidentified giver caused it to be announced that he would make dollar for dollar the Rotarians' pledges. Telegrams were received pledging several hundred dollars additional so that the entire amount was subscribed within a few minutes. The money is augmented by building material and other things needed to put the hall in condition for service. Fred Stephenson, superintendent of the club, gave an address on its growth and activities. Work on the building will begin immediately.

CUT OUT WOMEN
Slenderize Your Figure

Appear 10 to 20 Pounds Lighter

The Comfort Corset-Bra

Gives the figure fashionable straight lines, and the proper abdominal support, raises the figure and makes you appear many pounds lighter.

CONSTRUCTED of specially mercerized corset material scientifically boned. Adjustable to fit perfectly. Will not ride up over the corset.

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No. 180—Lightweight Corset.....\$2.00
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Sent postpaid, State, bust measurement. Right booklet free on request.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

COMFORT BRASSIERE CO.
112 West 40th Street, Suite 803, N. Y.

JUNIOR BUREAU
WORK EXPANDINGClubs to Be Instituted in Hart-
ford on Wide Scale

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 15 (Special)—The Junior Achievement Bureau of the Eastern States Agricultural and Industrial League has decided to institute boys' and girls' clubs in Hartford, Conn., on a city-wide scale.

Need of such educational work in the city has been voiced by leading citizens and the Kiwanis Club has started the movement by extending its support to clubs about to be formed in the North Street Settlement, where a number of rooms are offered for the club use. Four or more clubs will be started there the coming week, in shoe and leather, textile and other projects.

Two former leaders of Junior Achievement clubs in other cities have volunteered to start the movement in other districts of Hartford. They are Miss Miana R. Supore, a public school teacher, and Mrs. Raymond Stanton, both of whom are enthusiastic over the opportunity offered for constructive work in the city.

Other clubs are to be started in connection with the churches of the city according to plans. The Hartford work looks to the opening of a Junior Achievement Foundation, such as have been instituted in Springfield, Holyoke, New Britain and Essex County, New York, having charge of clubs throughout the city.

Dog Show Entries
Exceed All Records"Best Dog" Award Attracts In-
creased Interest

With 1104 dogs ready to be benched, exceeding the highest previous figure by nearly 100, and with most of the winners of the New York competition this week on the entry list, Boston dog fanciers are looking forward, next week, to the most successful show the Eastern Dog Club has ever sponsored. The event will open Thursday, Feb. 21, and will close Saturday evening.

One of the reasons for the increased interest in the show this season is the restoration to the program of the judging for the "best dog in the show" and interest in that phase of the event was further increased this week when a Boston-owned dog, Ch. Barberrhill Bootlegger, Sealyham Terrier, owned by Bayard Warren of Prides Crossing, swept through to be adjudged the best of the 1000 dogs benched in the Westminster Kennel Club show in New York. The largest and probably the finest field presented by any breed in the show will be the wire-haired fox terriers, in which there will be champions galore. Homer Gage, Jr., of Worcester, who in the past two or three years has taken his place among the leading fanciers of the breed, will have several fine entries.

One of the much-noticed dogs in the show should be the Clondra Dot, a 9-month-old bull terrier, recently secured by G. H. Ruth, the famous home-run hitter of the New York American League Baseball Club. The dog was raised in the Clondra Kennels at Woodstock, Vt.

HAVERHILL SHOES
HAVE READY SALEManufacturers at Chicago Wire
Encouraging Reports

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 15 (Special)—Haverhill shoe manufacturers displaying their products at the National Shoe Retailers' show in Chicago have wired to this city encouraging reports with regard to business prospects and all of the concerns represented have made good sales.

As a result of the convention and show, Haverhill shoe manufacturers announce that they will go after the McKay shoe business and already plans have been started to manufacture McKay shoes in this city to meet the St. Louis competition. The Haverhill manufacturers intend to raise the grade of the McKay shoes and make an attractive price for the product. The St. Louis McKays that closely resemble turn shoes were big sellers at the convention.

Haverhill manufacturers will also seek to establish a second grade of well shoes as the Chicago show revealed that there is a large business available in welts to retail at \$6 and \$7.

Before returning to Haverhill, Edwin Newdick, the neutral arbiter, will visit a number of industrial centers to procure information and he proposes conversing with preliminary work before setting up his permanent office here.

Boston Art, Theaters and Music

At Grace Horne's Gallery

That the portrait is the utmost achievement in painting is the belief of some artists and writers. To represent a person in a certain aspect of his personality by getting all the characteristics, though whatever device the artist may choose, is getting the medium to its noblest use, they assert. Dorothy Handolph Byard, who is exhibiting at Grace Horne's Gallery, has a singular talent for this kind of characterization. Whether in more serious moods, or in moments of whimsicality, the figures in her pictures are real and expressive. As varied in type as are her sitters, she always represents them in what would seem the most fitting manner.

Mrs. Byard seems to have thrived under the inspiration of the French. Her painting shows the earmarks of the innovations of Matisse and Van Gogh. Her colors are pale and luminous. Her technique is rapid and unfinished. The portrait of Mrs. Lee is done in the style of a little girl called "Cinq Cents," done in the Florentine mode, is one of the most pleasing things in the exhibit. The artist has painted a picturesque child in the manner that is most suited to her type. She uses the conventional landscape for background, placing the figure in the immediate foreground.

Paraphrasing all Mrs. Byard's work is a richness of sentiment and understanding. She is aware of human fallibilities, but too great to be disturbed by them. If she did not have this quality she could never have painted these types so accurately. As to her manner of painting, it is lacking in many of the qualities demanded by a really great work. If the artist possessed as sensitive a feeling for differentiation of texture and surface quality in her painting, she has for perceiving the differences in varied personalities, she would be as great as the men she attempts to emulate.

Museum of Fine Arts

For persons interested in design who cannot reach the Museum during the day, a series of evening talks have been arranged as follows: Feb. 25, 8 p. m., Indian Jewelry. Dr. J. H. Sturges, March 3, 8 p. m., The Decorative Art of Ancient Egypt, Ashton Sanborn; March 10, 8 p. m., Fifteenth Century Textiles, Sanborn; March 17, 8 p. m., Design in Early American Silver, Edwin Hipsley. These talks will take place in the classrooms and galleries and a limited number of tickets may be obtained on application to the assistant in instruction at the Museum.

The School of the Museum of Fine Arts announces Charles Theodore Carver will give four lectures, illustrated in color, to the school on Tuesday afternoons in the lecture hall of the Museum of Fine Arts at 3:15 o'clock. The lectures are open to the public. No tickets are required.

Students Repertory Theater

The Cambridge High and Latin School presented "The Romantic Age," a comedy by A. Milne, last afternoon at the Copley Theater under the auspices of the Students Repertory Theater Association of New England. The performance was under the direction of Lillian R. Hartigan and gave much pleasure to a large audience. The quality of the acting was uncommonly satisfying for a high school production. The play was given by high schools of much value in giving the pupils an appreciation of good speech along with an understanding of the English drama. The Copley Theater management provided two handsome well-lighted sets. The Cambridge High and Latin School orchestra, enhanced the play between the acts with march and ballet music played under the direction of John B. Whorlsey. Cast of "The Romantic Age": Helen Richardson, Mrs. Knowle; Frances Sullivan, Mrs. Bagot; Fern Murray, Mrs. Alcott; Ruth Titus, Mrs. March; Burke Rivers, Mr. March; William Beers, Gentleman Susan; Antonio Serino, Mr. March.

Boston Stage Notes

Ethel Barrymore comes to the Wilbur Theater Monday evening for a fortnight's engagement in "The Laughing Lady," an English comedy by Alfred Sutro. From the Wilbur "Up She Goes," musical comedy, moves to the Majestic Theater for three weeks more of Boston performances.

Mrs. Leslie Carter comes to the Selwyn Theater Monday evening in "Stella Dallas," a new drama.

"Other People's Worries," a comedy, by R. C. Johnston, to be next week's bill at the Copley Theater of the Henry Jewett Repertory Company at the Copley Theater.

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POLICE MAY ACT
ON VISIBLE CRIMEMr. Reading Gives Opinion on
Arrests Without Warrants

The policemen who see cases of what is evidently liquor carried into buildings, and men visibly under the influence of liquor emerging from such places, are justified in entering without waiting to get warrants for search, Arthur K. Reading, district attorney of Middlesex County, said yesterday before the joint legislative committee on Judiciary at the State House.

The district attorney was arguing for his recommendations for changes in criminal procedure, which have been published by The Christian Science Monitor when the problems of search warrants were brought up for consideration.

Allen Lawson, a Representative of Braintree, and a member of the judiciary committee, insisted that the police officers must strictly obey the law in getting evidence and he reminded the committee that the federal courts always ignored evidence illegally obtained.

District Attorney Reading declared that there is reason in all things and that when a policeman saw practically evidences of the law being broken it would be to thwart the establishment of justice to get a warrant and then come back to enter such places. The activities of the crimes would be done away with nine times out of ten, the district attorney argued.

"What is an officer going to do?" demanded Mr. Reading. "He sees persons coming and going from a house and sees what he believes is liquor being taken there. If he goes to the station to get a warrant the chance of making an arrest has disappeared by the time he gets back. If he knows a crime is being committed it is his duty to stop it and bring wrongdoers to justice."

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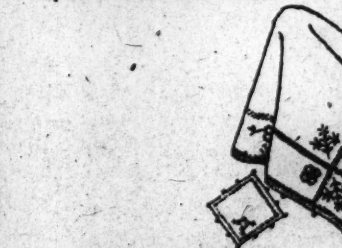
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VANTINE'S ORIENTAL SHOP
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MAINE TEMPERANCE
DAY IS PROCLAIMEDSchools of State to Devote the
First Friday in March to
Benefits of Prohibition

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 16 (Special)—Dr. A. O. Thomas, State Commissioner of Education, has sent out a communication to the school superintendents of Maine announcing that the first Friday in March is designated as Temperance Day for the schools of the State. The statutes require that one day in the year be set apart and used for instruction in the history and benefits of prohibition and the prohibitory law. Dr. Thomas says:

There are two distinct purposes in the passage of such a legislative act. One is to teach the children the evils of intemperance and the benefits of clean living, and the other is to teach the necessity of obedience to the laws of our country. One advantage of the present-day school over the school of a generation ago is the attitude of education toward life. The old school used to prepare for life. Today we recognize that school is life and that the child is living life just as surely as he will be in later years when the school is over. We are, therefore, connecting the schools of our country with the activities of the present life, as well as our material, from the actual practices and necessities of life.

If the mission or purpose of the school is to help boys and girls to do better the desirable things of life which they will do anyway, it follows that we must incorporate in our instruction lessons which will tend not alone to provide knowledge, but the inclination to develop right habits and idealism, as well as a positive side as well as to shun evil.

We are sending to all superintendents for distribution a suggestive program for Temperance Day, but it is by no means essential that this particular program be followed, provided the teacher can arrange one which will better suit her conditions. No teacher who is interested in bringing up the future citizens of our State, capable of dealing with the problems of the future, should neglect the teaching of the virtues of virtue, which cluster around sobriety and obedience to law.

This war against intemperance may well be termed "the children's crusade," for had it not been for the work of the W. C. T. U. among the children and in the teaching of temperance in the schools, there would not be sufficient sentiment in America today to support a nation-wide movement for prohibition, with a chance to win. No great reform has ever been brought about through one adult generation. It is the cradle which determines the future.

Near the beginning of the nineteenth century there was born a galaxy of men destined to shine as fixed stars of first magnitude in the firmament of American greatness, measured by deeds and influence for good teacher over their fellow men. Neal Dow was one of these. It is Maine's good fortune to claim, as a native son, this sturdy pioneer of freedom from man's deadly enemy. With the life and spirit of this wonderful man, though of universal service to mankind, rightfully belonging to the boys and girls of Maine, there is for them and for our State a rich treasure of influence.

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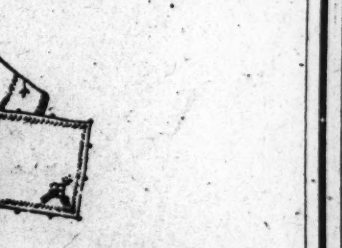
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BETTER SCHOOL
CONDITIONS SEENProvidence Measure to Clear Up
Several Issues

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 16 (Special)—A way out of various school problems is seen in the draft of a bill submitted to a special committee which may bring it before the City Council next week. Primarily the bill terminates the existence of a school committee of 33 and substitutes for it a commission of seven, but it also provides that a fixed proportion of the tax yield shall be devoted to schools and that the expenditure of this money shall be by the school committee.

Additional powers, not now intrusted to the school committee, are proposed subject to approval by the City Council. It is arranged that in the event of a disagreement between the committee and the council on such matters as the selection of sites, sizes and types of school buildings, the matter may be submitted to the electors by referendum and the vote of the people shall be considered as finally disposing of the matter.

The bill is the result of the collaboration of Dr. George D. Strayer of Columbia University, now engaged in a survey of schools here, and Elmer S. Chace, City Collector. Its aim is to reduce the manifest inefficiency of a big committee and to eliminate the frictional points existing between the City Council and the school committee for many years.

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GENEVA LABOR CONFERENCE CHANGES DATE OF MEETING

Four Outstanding Subjects to Be Dealt With at the Summer Session—Interview With Albert Thomas

GENEVA, Jan. 29 (Special Correspondence)—The annual session of the International Labor Conference, which has usually been held in Geneva in October, will this year be held in this city in the latter part of June and the beginning of July. The agenda has already been fixed and intimation has been sent to the governments of the 57 states which are members of the organization.

Apart from certain matters of routine, four specific questions have been selected by the governing body of the organization for discussion at the conference, and the representative of The Christian Science Monitor sought an interview with Albert Thomas with a view to discovering the reasons which had determined the choice of these questions at this time.

M. Thomas explained that since the Washington Conference, which dealt very widely with matters concerning the workers of all countries, it had been the practice to select specific topics for more exhaustive consideration. In regard to night work in bakeries, which was one of the items on the agenda, conditions varied widely. Here in Europe the work was mostly done in small bakeries, employing one or two workers only. Large bakeries employing 200 or 300 were the exception. Laws in both senses had been passed in different countries, and the matter came to the fore especially during the war in consequence of the prohibition of the sale of new bread in order to restrict the consumption of cereals. In 1919 night work in bakeries was forbidden in Czechoslovakia, France, Austria, Spain, the Netherlands, Sweden and Poland, Belgium following in 1921 and Hungary in 1923.

In recent years technical methods have to a certain extent changed and machinery has been largely introduced. In large establishments eight-hour shifts were worked and the better hygienic conditions benefit both the worker and the consumer. But if these were excluded from the application of laws concerning night work it is questionable whether any reform could be carried out in the smaller establishments where the item, therefore, is to find a solution which can be recommended from the point of view of the protection of the workers.

Turning to the next question—the weekly suspension of work for 24 hours in glass-manufacturing processes where the heat of the furnaces, Mr. Thomas said it was a question of burning fuel for 24 hours to maintain the heat of the furnaces without production. The French Government, which had proposed that the question be put on the agenda, and that the problem could only be solved by an international agreement among the different manufacturing countries. In Great Britain the weekly suspension of manufacture in tank furnace glass works is of long standing.

The third question—that of equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents—was a question, said M. Thomas, "of principle." The preamble to Part XII of the Peace Treaty by which the International Labor Office was set up, mentioned the "protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own," while Article 427 provided that "the standard set by law in each country with regard to the conditions of labor should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein."

Different aspects of the problem were dealt with at Washington in 1919. The wording of the question on the agenda was the subject of some discussion by the governing body, some of whom thought that "reciprocity" would have been better than "equality." Equality with nationals meant that a Czech or Yugoslav in America enjoyed the conditions of labor prevailing for American workers, while an American in Yugoslavia, under the local labor conditions, might be worse off than at home.

M. Thomas left till last the question which, in point of fact, appears first on the agenda as drawn up, namely, the development of facilities for the utilization of workers' leisure. Since the eight-hour day had been set up in many countries the workers had not always found occasion to use their leisure usefully. The suggestion that the International Labor Office should concern itself with what the workers did in their spare time had been ridiculed in some quarters, and it was suggested that they were trying to teach the workers how to use their leisure. This was not the case. The fact was that many workers had no possibility of utilizing their

leisure as they would like. The initiative had been taken in certain places of providing opportunities for them, and it was desirable that efforts in this direction should be extended. The conference could only deal with the matter as a social problem, M. Thomas continued.

The question of supplementary paid work performed in spare time has, of course, a bearing on the question, and will probably come up during the discussions. This, however, is rather a matter of regulation of work, although a question on the matter was inserted in the questionnaire. A good deal has been heard about this matter. When the eight-hour day was first introduced, workers accustomed to longer hours often obtained other paid work in the time left at their disposal and cases have even been known where they have crossed over each day from one factory to another.

But it is very difficult to say what is and what is not permissible. To prevent a mechanic from going to a garage to work after his day's work, to do an odd job, would be an undue interference with his liberty, but if he fits up a workshop and possibly gets a machine to help him, he is not an employer. It may be said that the trades unions should be left to deal with these matters, but in some countries the unions are not strong enough.

Many other questions arise—the question of transport facilities enabling the workers to get to and from their work, the question of provision of workers' dwellings enabling the workers to live within reasonable distance, the arrangement of the working day with the question whether one long stretch with a short break or two stretches with a considerable interval is preferable. All these matters are worth discussing, and a general recommendation may be arrived at.

GEN. TRIPP SEES JAPAN REBUILDING

Westinghouse Head Also Reports Big Electrical Merger

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Yokohama and Tokyo are being rebuilt on entirely modern lines and will be more Occidental than any other cities of Japan, declares Gen. Guy E. Tripp, chairman of the board of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, who has just returned from a trip around the world. The Japanese are alert and not at all downcast as a result of the destruction wrought by the recent earthquake, he declares.

Electricity is being used extensively as a network of high tension power systems is spreading over the island of Nippon. The radio business is as yet undeveloped, and the Japanese Government exercises a strict control over its use, but General Tripp predicts that it will soon become as popular there as it is in America. During his visit to Japan, General Tripp said, he completed the merger of his company with the Mitsubishi Electric Company with a capital of 15,000,000 yen, or \$7,500,000.

SCOTS UNIVERSITIES RECEIVE MANY GIFTS

EDINBURGH, Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence)—Edinburgh University recently received an offer of a gift of £50,000 from the Rockefeller Trustees for the purpose of financing a clinical laboratory. It was also intimated that the late Thomas McKie, advocate in Edinburgh, had left the residue of his estate, amounting to £24,000, to develop and encourage scientific research, the teaching and study of the English language and literature, and the teaching and study of modern languages. Particularly French, German, and Italian. A sister of a former librarian of the university (John Small) also left £5000 to be applied to the extent of one-half of the income to the purchase of books for the library, and the remaining half to general library purposes.

At the meeting of Glasgow University Court an offer was received from Sir Daniel Stevenson, a former Lord Provost, offering to provide an endowment of £20,000 for a chair of Italian, and £20,000 for a chair of Spanish. About three years ago Sir Daniel made another gift to the Glasgow University of £20,000 for the endowment of an annual course of lectures on the subject of "Citizenship."

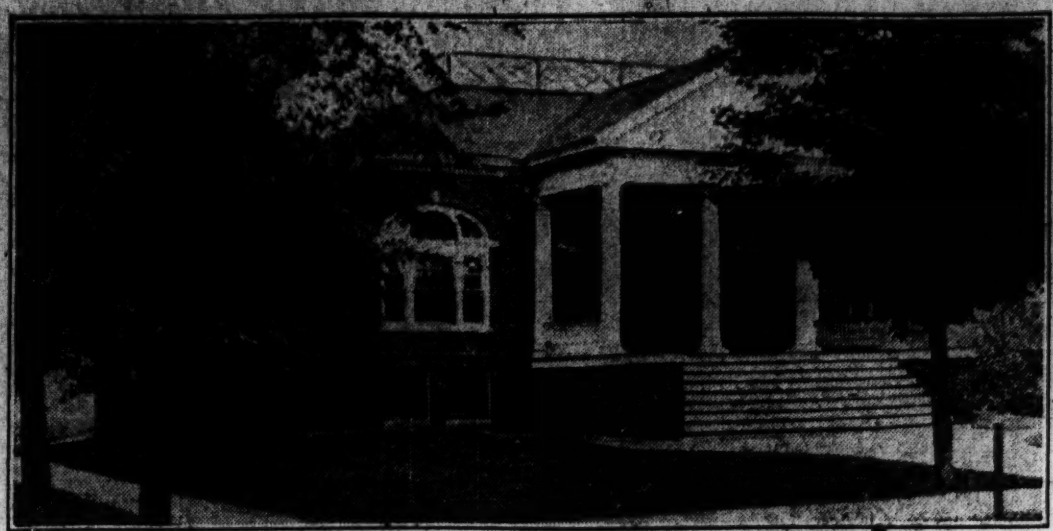
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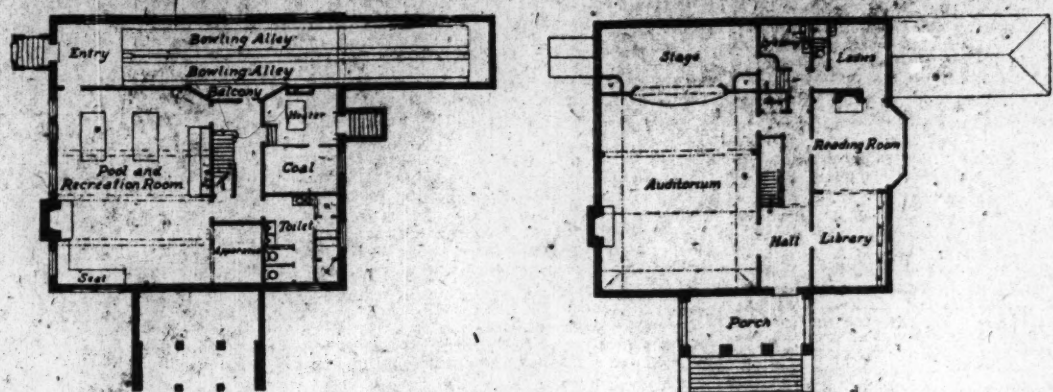
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Courtesy United States Department of Agriculture



Community Center in Wilder, Vt. Offers Recreation to Mill Workers

Ample Library and Athletic Equipment Provided—Dues of \$4 a Year Required—Self-Perpetuating Corporation

WILDER, Vt., Jan. 31 (Special Correspondence)—Wilder owes its community home to the philanthropy of the late owner of its paper mill, which employs 200 of its 800 inhabitants. After a survey of the social needs of the community the mill owner donated \$30,000 to provide a community building which should be library, club-house and general meeting place in one. The sum of \$17,775 was used for construction and furnishings, the purchase of the library, the athletic equipment and the bowling alleys. The interest on the remainder of the money serves as a fund for the maintenance of the enterprise.

Library with its 2500 volumes and reading rooms share the ground floor space with a large auditorium and stage. This auditorium is in great demand for social and civic functions, and so well used is the library that the visitor who did not descend to the basement might think the whole village consisted of intensive readers. Upon investigation, however, he would find the billiard tables, the bowling alleys and the swimming pool of the house equally appreciated and much frequented by the young men employed at the paper mill.

Wilder's Community Club and Library has passed from the hands of its philanthropic founder to the control of the Wilder Community Association, the members of which, upon payment of the annual maintenance dues of \$4, enjoy the privileges of the athletic and recreational departments. Continuity of control was provided by the donor by the appointment of seven trustees, who form a self-perpetuating corporation. On the occurrence of a vacancy, the remaining members make an appointment which is subject to the approval of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

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NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT AIDS EMIGRATION OF ITS NATIONALS

Unemployment Bonuses Become So Great a Burden That Passage Money Is Loaned to Emigrants

THE HAGUE, Feb. 3 (Special Correspondence)—Holland's population is increasing rapidly, not only absolutely but also relatively. It took only seven years to increase from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000, while the advance from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 spread over a period of 29 years.

Emigration from Holland has during many years been one of the means of providing work for a part of the surplus population. The number of emigrants before the war averaged about 30,000 yearly. Sometimes complete Dutch villages, especially in Friesland, were depopulated through emigration. Of the emigrants 80 per cent went to the United States. At present, however, as a result of the prevailing immigration legislation in that country, the number of Dutch immigrants yearly allowed amounts to but a very few hundreds. Canada at present seems chiefly to attract the Hollanders, the Canadian Government promoting Dutch immigration, although the climate is greatly different from that of the home country. Australia and South America do not suit the Dutch, as they are not used to the heat of those countries.

Some 5000 Hollanders are finding temporary work in Belgium and France, where they work on the land or are employed in textile and other manufactures.

Two corporations in Holland are actively promoting emigration to Canada. The one, semi-official, is called the central bureau for Holland emigration; the other is a private enterprise, the transatlantic emigration office. The first was founded in December 1923 by the Society for Emigration, a corporation which has existed for many years and receives a subsidy from the Government. The second was created in October of the same year. The Canadian Government has in this city an immigration office, which is co-operating with these two institutions.

The state and the municipalities are willing to advance money to those unemployed who wish to emigrate, because unemployment bonuses require

many millions of money. The cities of Amsterdam and Leyden have already entered upon negotiations with one or both institutions, and many other towns will follow their example. By a system of insurance it is expected that the emigrant will pay back the money which is lent to him for the purpose of journeying across the Atlantic and settling in the new country. The Canadian Government is offering employment during the first year of the settlement. Only the most suitable people in every respect will be allowed to cross the ocean.

Officials of both emigration bureaux laid emphasis on the fact that immigration legislation in the United States was contrary to the interests of the country, as the best and most cultured kind of emigrants (English, Dutch, Danes, Norwegians) were for the greater part inadmissible under the percentage system, while the illiterate southern and Slavonic thousands were allowed to enter.

The director of one of these bureaux said that the Dutch with their intimate knowledge of dikes andolders could be most useful in re-farming the fertile plains of the lower Mississippi.

COKE PRODUCTION HIGHER

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 16. Production of coke in the Connellsville district during the week ending Feb. 9 was estimated at 220,000 tons, an increase of 1919 over the preceding week. Quotations for steel furnace \$19.45; coking furnace \$15.50; 4.50; spot foundry \$19.50.

Here are tremendous savings to be had in February on Women's Apparel

The Luke Horsfall Company
93 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.

"It Pays to Buy Our Kind"

Weeks' Linen Shop
93 Pratt St., Hartford, Conn.

TABLE DAMASK
Napkins, Towels, Embroidered Linens, Handkerchiefs

LINENS FOR ITALIAN NEEDLEWORK

G. Fox & Co., Inc.
HARTFORD, CONN.

FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE

High grade furniture at very low prices throughout the balance of this month.

Eight Floor

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SWEDISH CULTURE AFFECTS AMERICA

Influence of Nobel Foundation Shows Type of Mentality of Swedish People

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 2. (Special Correspondence)—Sweden's cultural contribution is unusually large in proportion to the wealth of the country and its small population.

The Nobel Foundation has contributed enormously to spread the knowledge of the type of mind of the Swedish people all over the world. Such an institution as that of the Swedish-American Foundation constitutes a factor not to be despised in the spreading abroad of Swedish culture, principally in the United States.

The society was founded but four years and a half ago, but it has already accomplished much. Its purpose is to be a connecting link between the intellectual life of Sweden and America. The president of the society is the renowned professor, Svante Arrhenius; the vice-presidents are the archbishop, P. T. Berg, and A. R. Nordvall, Royal Swedish Commissioner to the United States during the years 1917-19.

By means of its scholarships and fellowships the foundation effects a fruitful exchange between Sweden and America of well-known scientists and members of the practical professions as well as of younger students.

The society holds several scholarships at its disposal: The Zorn scholarship of 4500 crowns, the university scholarships, which are donations for a period of five years and are

given out to persons with university degrees, or some corresponding education, and finally two bank scholarships from \$1200 to \$1500 each. So far, about 10 university scholarships have been granted each year.

During the five years the foundation has been in operation it has sent about 40 Swedish stipendiaries to America and received about 40 American stipendiaries from the universities of Columbia, Yale, Harvard, etc. Agriculturists, foresters and business men wishing to complete their business education have been benefited by scholarships.

Last year especially the service of the foundation as a mediator was required by Swedish students, wishing to go to America for their further education without scholarships. The work in this connection has been extensive, every day inquiries being made at the office of the foundation, Mainströmgatan 5, in regard to the possibilities in this respect and the help the foundation might be able to give. Many persons have applied to the foundation in order to receive suitable letters of introduction to different places in the United States.

The foundation recently gave a reception of welcome and honor in honor of the new American Minister and Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss at the banquet hall of Rosenbad in Stockholm. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Marks von Württemberg, was one of the guests.

CAPITAL RECLASSIFICATION
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—San Joaquin Light & Power stockholders have approved the reclassification of \$15,500,000 of the present outstanding 4 per cent cumulative preferred stock into 7 per cent preferred. Holders of the present outstanding 4 per cent cumulative preferred stock will receive a cash dividend of \$4.50 and will have the right to exchange their 4 per cent stock for reclassified 7 per cent.

The Week in Dublin

IT IS regretted by the great majority of people here that the Free State of not to be represented at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. A resolution, advocating that steps should be taken for representation, was recently proposed in the Senate and provided an opportunity for the Minister of Finance to explain the Government's decision. He pointed out that more than a year ago, when the matter first came up, the Government decided to take part in the exhibition, but that as the winter went on, destruction in the country, attended by inevitably accumulating debt, increased to such an extent that they deemed it inadvisable to commit the country to further expenditure. The great success of the National Loan seemed to justify a reconsideration of the matter, but by that time it seemed too late to organize a good exhibit, one which would make it worth while. In spite of this defense, it was generally thought that a good opportunity had been missed and that the Government should take up the matter and see if it was yet possible to obtain a site. Some firms in the Free State have already made arrangements for representation, independent of the Government, because such representation is good business.

Indignation has been aroused among the "wireless public" by the proposed action of the Government to seize all unlicensed wireless installations in the Free State. As no licenses are issued, except for experimental or technical instruction purposes, amateurs have been debarred from "wireless pleasures," though it is well known that many refused to be so debarred—many citizens, otherwise perfectly law-abiding, choosing to take the risk of defying the Postmaster-General's orders. Until the committee of the Dail, which is considering the whole question of wireless broadcasting in the Free State, issues its report, no licenses are to be obtained by the general public. Ireland has already had too much experience of "forcible entry" into private houses, and it would seem wiser not to renew the practice, even legally, when it is not a question of criminal action on the part of the offenders who have repeatedly affirmed their willingness to pay for licenses.

Lord Glenavy, chairman of the Senate, speaking on the Courts of Justice Bill, now before that House, contributed some useful criticism of the proposed measure. Lord Glenavy, who has had many years of legal experience, acted as chairman of the committee, appointed by the president of the Dail to investigate and report on the whole question of a judiciary suitable to the needs of the new state. He expressed the view that the recommendations of this committee had, broadly speaking, been incorporated in the bill, but there were important points on which the Dail had differed from the committee. One of the most important of these had regard to the framing of the rules of court. The new bill provided that the rules of court were to be made by the Minister for Home Affairs, in conjunction with the Minister for Finance, and with the concurrence of certain members of the court. This conflicted, he said, with

the right of the people under the Constitution, which states that their judges on the bench are to be independent of the Government. He referred to ex-President Woodrow Wilson, who had pointed out in certain lectures delivered by him that the Supreme Court of the United States was independent by reason of the fact that Congress could not by legislation go one inch outside the Constitution. The judges had an equal power and veto with the Government itself, and the permanent guarantee and basis of all personal freedom and of liberty in the United States was to be found in the courage and conscientiousness of the courts and their perfect freedom from all Government control. He referred to Lord Glenavy went on to say, that what the Constitution of the Free State conferred on their country, and they in that House and in the Dail would be well advised to guard most carefully against the slightest attempt to infringe on it.

Rates amounting to £2,000,000 are outstanding in the Irish Free State today, and as a consequence many local authorities are in a very serious financial condition. To expedite the collection of these arrears is the main purpose of the local government (collection) bill, which proposes to empower the Minister for Local Government to issue warrants to undersheriffs to levy, by seizure and sale of goods, for a period of 12 months for arrears due up to March 31, 1924.

An article, written by the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, Dr. John Henry Bernard, and entitled "The Church of Ireland Since Disestablishment," recently appeared in "The Review of the Churches," a new quarterly magazine. In it the writer admitted that the relations between Protestant and Roman Catholic had not always been friendly and tolerant in the North, but that there was an ever-increasing improvement in the South in the attitude of Protestant and Roman Catholic toward one another. The support accorded the Free State Government by the Protestant section of the community had been recognized by the church's severest critics as a patriotic and patriotic act. This support, tangibly expressed in a subscription from the Church of Ireland of £250,000 to the National Loan, floated in December, had not been inspired by a sudden conviction that political independence was a good

MAKE THE Third National Bank YOUR BANK
889-88: Main St. "By the Clock" Springfield, Mass.

It is but Feminine to Wish to Be Exclusive!

I. MILLER CO.
Beautiful Shoes
404 Main Street Springfield, Mass.

Bonnie Wee Shop
Announcing Our Removal
374 Main Street
Room 435 Lyman Bldg.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Two-Piece Slip-Over Pajamas
Shown in unusually smart and practical styles, introducing many effective novelties.

There are crepes, plain and checked, in two tones; there are volles, plain and printed, in floral patterns; there are striped satens and lingettes in every shade suitable for pajamas.
\$1.50 \$1.95 \$2.95

Forbes & Wallace
SPRINGFIELD

World Progress of the Churches

BRITISH, French and Belgian Christians, in a recent conference in the French city of Lille, laid down a program on which Christians might unite in a solution of the European tangle. The meeting, convened by the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship Through the Churches, called together representative leaders of many denominations. To seek to find, in war devastated Lille, a way to restore Europe through the establishment of international good will was a bold—and even hazardous—undertaking. But the conference went on record against what it termed the militaristic tendencies of France, called for a new cooperation between France and Great Britain, appealed to the press to print, in so far as possible, information tending to promote international good will and urged it "as the duty of all Christian people in these states to use their influence to co-operate loyally and wholeheartedly in bringing all peoples into the membership of the League of Nations, and in assuring its authority and that of the Permanent Court of International Justice, as at present the chief instruments for establishing and maintaining the peace of the world."

City dwellers who have taken to the country and commutation leave behind them, often with inadequate support, the downtown church. It is a common spectacle in cities of the United States to see these churches, built in what was once a residential section, finally abandoned or sold for

thing, but because they recognized in the Free State Government as "King's Government in Ireland." "Loyalty to the British Empire has never been popular in the southwest of Ireland," reads the article, "and one can only hope that, now that the Irish Free State is established as a constituent unit of that empire, old prejudices may pass away, so that our church people may be recognized by the country as being as good Irishmen as their Roman Catholic neighbors."

The Royal Irish Academy held its meeting in Belfast recently instead of Dublin, where its gatherings have always been held since the academy was founded, 156 years ago. In the address read by the president of the academy, Prof. S. Young of Dublin University, to the Governor of Northern Ireland, the Duke of Abercorn, reference was made to the Charter of Incorporation, granted by George the Third, to the academy's unconcern with and aloofness from political and religious controversies, and to the members, men of different creeds and political sympathies, who were united in aiming at the extension of knowledge. The Rev. Dr. Lawlor, secretary of the council, speaking of this particular gathering, defined it as a notable one in the history of the academy. For the first time since 1785, when the charter was given, they had met in Belfast, showing that they recognized no boundary but that of the blue sea. There were two things which, to him, made the meeting a successful one. One was that they had representatives of the three Irish universities—Queen's University, Belfast; National University, Dublin, and the University of Dublin. The other thing was that they had embraced representatives of the three largest religious bodies in Ireland.

STUDENT CONGRESS DELEGATE
EASTON, Feb. 16.—Rowell P. Barnes, Camp Hill, president of Lafayette College Y. M. C. A., has been selected as one of the two delegates who will represent the United States at the twelfth congress of the World Student Christian Federation which convenes in London, England, next August. As national chairman of the American College Y. M. C. A. he will represent the association at the conference.

ULIAN'S
339 Main St. Burnside Bldg.
WORCESTER, MASS.

Now Showing—
Costume Suits
Tailored Suits
Sport Suits
Priced from \$35 to \$150

The accessory is all important this year when severe simplicity so often marks the mode.

You'll find here the last word of Dame Fashion in these details which insure perfection in the ensemble.

Having interesting unusual apparel and accessories always, is the keynote of the success of

Gross Strauss Co.
335-337 Main St., Worcester, Mass.
Quality Since 1855

A Beautiful Floor Lamp Given
With every purchase for one week of a POOLEY TALKING MACHINE, the silver-toned instrument that is the last word in perfect reproduction, fine tone and beautiful cabinet work. No advance in price, THE LAMP IS FREE.

Marcellus Roper Co. 284 MAIN STREET WORCESTER, MASS.

purposes other than religious, when the march of the city's progress transformed the community. In England the problem is similar, with the possible difference that the demolition of some downtown churches entails a greater architectural loss in Great Britain than in the United States. At any rate the threatened destruction of some of these edifices in London has called forth widespread protest. Laymen of various denominations have considered the problem, and it is now planned that a number of threatened city churches will be converted into cultural centers. Under the control of joint committees of laymen and clergymen special lectures and entertainments will be carried on in an effort to adapt the activities of these churches to the changed community that has grown around them.

From Peking it is reported that General Feng Yu-Hsiang, Christian commander of the troops that guard the capital of China, and the power behind the President, is to marry the Chinese student secretary of the Peking Y. W. C. A., Miss Li Tschuan. Political arrangements for a marriage between General Feng and the daughter of the President, Tiao Kun, went awry when the General declared his purpose to marry a Christian. General Feng, whose troops are, probably, the most orderly and best disciplined in China, conducts regular Christian services among them. It is said that 90 per cent of his officers are Christian.

Scotland wants to know the truth about prohibition. To the end of obtaining that knowledge a committee of four Edinburgh men, the Rev. J. M. Munro, the Rev. J. Johnston, Robert Gibson, and W. P. Livingstone, toured the United States and Canada during the past several months and has just issued a report of its findings. This report, as recorded in the Christian Guardian (Toronto), expresses agreement on four propositions: first, that prohibition has proved a success in the United States and Canada; second, that Scotland should have it; third, that it should come gradually, and fourth, that local option is a good starting point. It is significant that, though the commission toured the continent from one end to the other, it could find, even from the most ardent anti-prohibitionist, not the slightest desire for a return to the old saloon regime. As for the so-called "ideal" system of Government sale, as found in British Columbia and Quebec, the committee concludes that this system has not decreased drunkenness, that it encourages secret drinking and that the bootlegger goes his way uncurbed.

Great Britain's Labor Government has a very definite religious complexion, more definite, perhaps, than that of any British Government in recent years. Free Churchmen are in a striking predominance. Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, is a Scotch Presbyterian; John R. Clynes, Lord Privy Seal, is a Congregationalist; Lord Parnor, Lord President of the Council, is described by the Christian World (London) as "a very comprehensive Churchman with Quaker sympathies; Viscount Haldane, Lord Chancellor, is a Baptist; Arthur Henderson, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, is a Wesleyan Methodist; J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is a Baptist Sunday School

Randall's Flower Shop
22 Pearl Street, Worcester
Do you know that we can telegraph orders for flowers and plants for you all over the world?

S. MARCUS CO.
"The Value Shop for Men and Women"
375 Main Street WORCESTER, MASS.

COATS SUITS DRESSES FURS
BLOUSES AND SKIRTS
Individual, Yet Inexpensive

Monday and Tuesday Will Be the Last Days of My

Lockhart "Mill-End" Sale

All the short lots and all the odds and ends that have accumulated during the entire period of this wonderful sale will be bunched and gathered together that this store shall have a clean slate Tuesday night when the sale is over.

John C. MacInnes Co.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

A Beautiful Floor Lamp Given
Just examine these beautiful lamps in our windows, and better still, come into the store and see them at close range—as well as the splendid POOLEY Talking Machines.

SHERERS
WORCESTER, MASS.

teacher, Noel Burton, Minister of Agriculture, is a Friend; William Adamson, Secretary for Scotland, is a Baptist; and Vernon Harshbarger, Postmaster-General, is a Primitive Methodist.

To unite Christian students of the United States in a student-controlled and student-directed organization is the purpose of the Student Fellowship for Christian Life Service, which has received wide attention since the recent student volunteer convention in Indianapolis. Many of the students at Indianapolis, most of whom had no intention of becoming foreign missionaries, declared themselves in favor of a new organization, which, while including in its scope the missionary purposes of the student volunteer movement, might, at the same time, present the total Christian challenge—at home and abroad, and in every walk of life. This Student Fellowship for Christian Life Service is seeking to do. The purpose of the fellowship is "to unite in fellowship, locally, nationally and internationally, all students dedicated to Christian life service whether at home or abroad."

A new kind of church conference will be held in the parish house of Trinity Church, Copley Square, Tuesday evening, Feb. 26, when representatives of newspapers, advertising men, clergymen, doctors and trustees gather for a fall and free discussion of advertising and publicity as applied to the church of today. Every phase of church advertising from the post cards and bulletins to church pages and newspaper advertising in daily papers, or religious weeklies, will be taken up. There will be exhibits of church advertising, and minute talks on various phases of the whole problem. Questions may be asked of experts and authorities. The chairman of the committee of the Pilgrim Publicity Association, under whose auspices the convention is called, Sherman L. Smith, explained that:

"We want to make it clear that the Pilgrim Publicity Association has nothing to sell to the churches. There is no way in which any of us can benefit financially by what advertising the churches may do. We feel that this tremendous force called 'Advertising,' which is so vital in business can also be used successfully by the church, and it is the purpose of this convention to open the way to this end."

Two elegantly bound copies of the Bible were the wedding gifts of the American Bible Society to Prince Regent Hirohito of Japan and his bride, the former Princess Nagako Kuni, who were married on Feb. 8. A committee of representative Japanese Christians made the presentation. That the influence of the Bible is widespread in Japan cannot be denied by those familiar with the developments of the past three decades in the island kingdom. Sunday is observed throughout the Empire. The Sunday school is a national institution. And recently when the World Sunday School Convention met in Tokyo the royal family contributed \$25,000 toward its expenses.

SHERERS
WORCESTER, MASS.

GIVEN
with the New Hoosier Beauty, this four-piece set of glassware, the largest set ever offered with any kitchen cabinet.

HOOSIER
is the greatest labor-saving convenience you could put in your kitchen. It will

Save Steps
Save Time
Save Work
Save Worry
SAVE YOU
and right now

\$100 delivers Your HOOSIER

When you can buy this wonderful kitchen convenience on such easy terms, what excuse can you have for doing your work in the hard, old-fashioned way?

Come in and let us give you a Hoosier demonstration.

SHERERS
WORCESTER, MASS.

TWILIGHT TALES

Seven Young Icicles

SEVEN young brother icicles clung to the window ledge. They were silver and glistening and very pointed at the end. The sun grew brighter and the icicles felt their hold on the window begin to loosen. They began to cry out: "If the sun shines any brighter we shall melt and then, oh, my dear brothers, we shall probably never see each other any more. For the world is big and we are very small."

"I am melting! I am melting!" "Alas! Good-by, my brothers, I must drop, for the sun is melting me." The sun shone ever brighter and the seven little brothers held on tightly. But 'twas no use. The littlest one gave a tiny crack and let go. His brothers called good-by as he few past, but he was too busy picking out a soft landing place to notice them.

"One!" counted a sparrow who was sitting near by on a twig. He turned back one of his toes. Crack! Another icicle dropped with a soft "Good-by, good-by," shouted the rest.

"Two!" said the sparrow and turned his second toe underneath. "So-long," said the third brother and tipped his little icy cap and slid past. "Three," said the sparrow. "Fare thee well, for I must leave thee, do not let this parting grieve thee!" sang the fourth. "Four," said the sparrow. "Adieu, my brethren," said the fifth, who was a poet. "Five," said the sparrow in a solemn voice. "I'm off," said the sixth, in liquid tones. "Six!" shouted the sparrow. The seventh said nothing as he dropped from the window ledge. "Pleasant journey," said the sparrow.

February Sale of Furniture
One of New England's Greatest Furniture Trades Events is On Your Savings Are from 10% to 50% Off Regular Prices
Furniture on Graduated Payments. A most liberal service based on honest business methods.
THE OUTLET CO.
PROVIDENCE

Hugh Clark
In the heart of the East Side
Floral
294 Thayer St., Cor. Cushing St.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Telephone Angell 4563

Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company
"The Oldest Trust Company in New England"

February Furniture Sale
Affords values that rarely prevail in selected high-grade Furniture. It provides new home makers and home outfitters with unusual opportunities and savings in—
—Living Room Suites
—Dining Room Suites
—Bedroom Suites
—And Separate Pieces
Do not fail to view this vast assemblage of good furniture, for there is something of import to every home.
THE SHEPARD STORES—PROVIDENCE

row, as he tucked under his seventh toe. The seventh icicle landed with a flourish in a good-sized puddle just beneath the window ledge. "What luck," he said. "This is really a comfortable home." Suddenly he saw all around him his six little brothers. They fell into each other's arms and shouted for joy. This was almost more than they could have wished for. Here they all were reunited in a comfortable, cozy puddle home that was ever so much more pleasant than hanging on a window ledge in the breeze. "Oh, how good you all look to me!" said the lonesome seventh icicle. "You haven't changed a bit. I see Johnny still has curly hair and Willie is still pigeon-toed, and Bobby still wears a flower in his buttonhole, and Philip has the same tear in his coat, and Jimmy's lost his handkerchief, as usual, and Bennie's shoes need shining."

This made them all laugh so that the puddle was all covered with little ripples. "Oh what a nice, nice home," they all said. So they lived there happily ever after.

BRITISH PETROLEUM IMPORTS
LONDON, Feb. 16.—Petroleum imports into the United Kingdom in the week ended Feb. 11 exceeded 36,000,000 imperial gallons, compared with 21,000,000 in the preceding week.

Arcadia Restaurant and Cafeteria
93 Washington St., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
UNDER BILTMORE MARKET
Business Men's Lunch 55c
MUSIC

Lorena Darling
Gowns of Individuality and Charm
SATISFACTORILY PRICED
LINGERIE
Room 508, Kinsley Bldg.
334 Westminster St., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
"The Laundry That Satisfies"

The Wayland Grocery-Market
Fancy Groceries, Choice Meats
New Line of Canned Goods
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Prompt attention given to orders.
5 Wayland Square, Providence, R. I.
TEL. ANGELL 0318

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PROVIDENCE
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CORSETS
Semi-ready and Ready-to-Wear \$5 to \$15

A Favored Fiduciary
By naming the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company as your Executor and Trustee, you provide for that efficient, economical estate administration which has made this Company a favored fiduciary in Rhode Island for 56 years.

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15 WESTMINSTER ST. 200 MAIN ST.
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"The Oldest Trust Company in New England"

Oil Painting Exhibition
American and Foreign Artists
Priced at closing out sale prices
J. H. MILLER CO.
21 Harrison Ave. Springfield

Full Fashioned PHOENIX HOSE
All popular colors
\$2.00 and \$2.65
Semi-fashioned Phoenix Hose \$1.00
Mail Orders promptly filled. If not satisfactory money gladly refunded.
Please mention The Christian Science Monitor
The Wallace Co.
PITTSFIELD, MASS.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Brontë Moors and Villages

Brontë Moors and Villages from Thornton to Haworth. By Elizabeth Southworth, with 20 illustrations by T. Mackenzie. London: John Lane, New York: Dutton, 1923. Pp. 128. 6s. 6d. net.

is forever Kipling's, and Philipps holds a clear title to Dartmoor. By the same token there is a section of Yorkshire — Thornton, Oxencliffe, Haworth, Stanbury, Ponder — with the desolate moors and rugged rock region which is the Brontës in fee simple. Much has been written about this family, both biographically and in connection with the country, but each new book arouses fresh interest.

"Brontë Moors and Villages" is a most successful attempt to bring clearly to mind the actual physical features of the region, its different effect upon the three sisters, and the marked characteristics of the Yorkshire dweller in and about the little villages. "The Brontë country is a stretch of wild hills and rocks and yawning quarries; of harshly outlined fields, with the relentless moors creeping up to their black walls. A country of whistling heather, and slapping, howling winds, a country that winter loves to clasp to its savage bosom, changing the snow to water that it may take a firmer grip with ice. Its beauty is the beauty of grim expanse, the stark outline of rocks, the wild gloom of the moor when the protesting heather tends to the north wind or reflects the gray of lowering clouds. Its gospel is endurance and hardship, the gospel of doing without — of starving the senses that the spirit may endure."

Besides vivid descriptions, the author tosses in for good measure many an amusing story of these Yorkshire, humble people, many an anecdote to illuminate their rugged characters. She tells of a preacher who gave dramatic illustration of the speed with which a sinner descends by himself sliding down the pulpit rail. Another story is of Mally Adams, who kept a shop at Thornton. "One day she went to Bradford and was so impressed by the 'set out' in the window that she decided to startle Thornton by a set out of her own. After buying six pairs of kippers and a dozen oranges, she placed the kippers flat against the window, crossed, put an orange between each pair, and a row of oranges behind. So wonderful was the result that she spent the greater part of the day in walking to and fro in front of the window."

Then there is the story of Grimshaw, the preacher who was responsible for bringing to Haworth the Wesleys, Whitfield, and John Fletcher. When his congregation had assembled he often gave them a long Psalm to sing and then, whip in hand, he went the rounds of the public houses to fetch in his reluctant flock.

Here superstition was rife and the Brontë children must have heard strange stories about great black dogs, three loud raps, mysterious hovering lights, and pictures jumping from the walls and back again, and of haunted houses. They also early explored the surrounding country. "Six little creatures used to walk out hand in hand toward the glorious wild moor which in later days they loved so passionately." Charlotte felt always the wild desolation of the moors, the power of the winds of which Ruskin says, "One may rest against a Yorkshire breeze as one would against a quaking hedge." Emily knew "the rollicking, roaring horse-play of the moor, its days of majestic splendor, its moods of quivering joy, its pensive mood, its loneliness, but if she ever felt the desolation of the moor, she never told us." As she said of herself,

No coward soul is mine,
No trembler in the world's storm-troubled sphere.

Great pains has been taken to identify localities and buildings with the writings of Charlotte and Emily. High Withers is probably Emily's

"Wuthering Heights." The Shirley district is supposed to be round about Birstall, but there is a decided reflection of the Haworth moorland, as there is in the description of the country where Jane Eyre wandered in her flight from Rochester. Ponder Kirk, supposed to be of Druidical origin, is the original of Penistone Crag in "Wuthering Heights." Ponder House may have been Emily's Thrushcross Grange, while others have also associated it with Thornton in "Jane Eyre."

The illustrations add greatly to the charm of the book. These are done either in flat washes or are line drawings on white or varying colored backgrounds. They are most interestingly chosen, and well done. The trees on Haworth moor have all the natural wind-blown bareness of fact and imagination and so do the treeless moors done both in black and white, and in color. There are two views of the Main Street in Haworth, the "Corner of the Wims" at Conning Corner, "The Old Bell Chapel" at Thornton where Patrick Brontë presided, "Walls of Jericho" — very striking — at Easingwold, "Ponder Kirk" and others equally characteristic.

Pilgrims pour into Haworth by thousands. Most of these seek a sunny day, when the truth of the moors is always hidden, and return having missed all that the Brontës found there. Such would be gainers if they stayed quietly at home and read this book, for Elizabeth Southworth has the right vision and has so transmitted that vision to paper that others, keyed to sympathy, will also see. F. M.



The Black Bull, Haworth

Letters of the Young Renan

Nouvelles Lettres Intimes

Ernest Renan, Henriette Renan (1846-1885) (3rd edition). Paris: Calmann-Lévy, 15 francs.

Renan, between 1846 and 1850, the story of his early struggles and successes is unfolded like a drama, growing in interest and power. Henriette during this time was acting as governess to the daughters of a Polish count. When she returned from this exile in 1850, the brother and sister were reunited, and the correspondence ends upon a happy note, looking forward to the hour of meeting.

There is nothing faded and outworn in these letters. The affection flowing through them has in itself a quality that outlasts time. They were written, moreover, in a period of revolution and unrest, when many of the problems demanding solution were akin to the problems facing us today. Yet it is not any active share that Renan took in national affairs which makes these letters such fresh and vivid reading. He is, he says, a curious spectator; nothing more. When firing was going on in Paris streets all around him, he sat in his little room unmoved, absorbed in the interesting question of whether or not Abelard knew Greek. The pursuit of knowledge and his own intellectual development concern him supremely; and he views external happenings from a standpoint which appears selfish in its detachment.

But this reproach is often unjustly earned by those whose intellectual labors are of a type to outlive their generation; and Renan had caught a glimpse of the truth that thought can do more for humanity than fire-arms. He too fights, he says, but with other weapons. What is the value of free speech, free action, if one has no good tidings to publish, no new truth to tell? "Let us occupy ourselves a little more with thinking, and a little less with seeking freedom to express our thought. L'homme qui a raison est toujours assez libre."

Persecution, he affirms, has never retarded even by one year the progress of ideas. Men who are enchained by material interests or preconceived theories may try to stem this irresistible advance. But, according to Renan, himself young, and abounding in enthusiasm, "toute la jeunesse intelligente... entre à pleine voile dans les idées d'avenir."

It is interesting to find that Renan, with a clearer vision than most men of his time, was strongly impressed with the injustice which law and practice in these days meted out to women. "The wage then obtainable by a female manual worker, he states with indignation, was only 35 centimes per day, in her best working years, and in age, 10 centimes per day. He would like to see women as well as men marshaled under the banner of progress; and he suggests to Henriette the role of a pioneer in woman's education. But she, intelligent as she is, thinks the project chimerical and vague.

These letters are the continuation of an earlier series of "Lettres Intimes"

first published in 1896. The present volume begins when Ernest Renan (aged 23), having quitted the Seminary of Saint Sulpice, is earning a manager's livelihood as a tutor, and in his free hours studying, studying, with tireless zeal. At 3 o'clock one morning, in a little bare, cold room, he wrote the last words of his first book — his "premier-né" — an essay on Semitic languages, with special reference to Hebrew. This work gained him the Paris Institute's prize for comparative philology, and virtually from that moment his literary success was assured.

Field of American Literature

The Story of Our Literature

By John Louis Haney. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.50.

American literature covers a fair field. Not much has been achieved that is really great, possibly little that will be permanent, yet the showing is not beggarly. Two poets at least compare favorably with those of other countries — Poe and Lanier can wear the laurel now. Henry James takes his exalted place with the master novelists; Irving was no mean essayist. Of the short story writers, what is to be declared? It can hardly be claimed that any one of them is as illustrious in his province as these. What then? Group together a few of the moderns and they make a creditable showing. "The Belled Buzzard" is about as good a tale as anyone, anywhere, has pro-

duced in recent years. If not great, it is good: distinctly so. "Darkness" is as well done, and these two stories by themselves place Irvin Cobb well to the front among American story writers of the moment.

Tracing back through the years, Bret Harte stands as typically far-western as Mark Twain in his longer tales is typically midwestern, but, after all, universality is necessary to place fiction in the gallery of the great, and Poe again looms high in prose as in poetry. In his stories the locale may be marked, but the element of universality is in them. Many would allow this to O. Henry, although his technique is essentially French.

It is precisely this element which Hawthorne lacks, in spite of Mr. Haney's assertion that "The Scarlet Letter" is the greatest American novel.

American historians have an acknowledged and unique position. Prescott, Parkman and Fluke well represent Americans in the short, but sometimes thrilling, history that is theirs.

Considering American drama as such, what plays can be chosen as remarkable? Possibly Bronson Howard's "Shenandoah" would stand out among the plays of the latter nineteenth century. "The Emperor Jones" may live because of its theme and treatment, which bring to mind the singular but indisputable fact that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is America's most widely known play, melodrama though it may be. For the future, it is difficult to prophesy. The field is open and the various aspirants are promising.

Mr. Haney, naturally, places philosophic and didactic luminaries high on his list, Emerson among essayists, Whitman among poets. But this is debatable ground. The question is: who will best take the test of time?

Alice Schalek, one of the most intelligent women journalists of Austria, has written a small book on the Japanese newspaper in which she contends that Japan has outdone the United States in the distributing of daily news. There are papers for all ages, from six up. They are printed in two languages, one that the uncultured can understand, another for the cultured. And there is no such thing as the reporter who comes to you for an interview; the individual in question takes his item to the reporter. Moreover, no Japanese paper, according to Fräulein Schalek, is beyond the financial reach of the poorest subject, for no business manager runs a paper that is not entirely supported by its advertisements.

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Mussolini, Self-Revealed

Mussolini, As Revealed in His Political Speeches

By Baroness Beranda Guariglia di San Severino. London: J. M. Dent & Co., Ltd., 7s. 6d. net.

The development of Mussolini from the fiery Socialist who occupied the editorial chair of the Avanti, the chief organ of the Syndicalist Party, is in itself an amazing story for which it is hard to find any parallels. The growth of Fascism from its original purpose to combat Communism to its present position, when it is seeking to consolidate itself on constitutional lines as a great national party, is a most noteworthy example of the unexpected in political evolution.

The outstanding lesson to be learned from this collection of extracts from Mussolini's speeches, which present typical examples of his capacity in many parts as the Socialist, the man of war, the friend of the people, the Prime Minister, is that he can learn as well as lead. It is a rare combination of qualities which may take him far. It may as yet be impossible to forecast the future of the Fascist régime, but, as far as we as yet can estimate, the present trend is toward conservatism.

The extracts which Severino has selected from Mussolini's speeches reveal that their author is perhaps the most dominant personality in European politics today. There is much that is dramatic in the rise of a boy from a blacksmith's shop to the chief place of the Italian State. Nobody can read these speeches, even in their abbreviated form, without realizing that their force is the natural outcome of a character which, as he himself has declared, began by "bending iron," and is now engaged in "bending souls." Severino is not concerned with the elucidation of Mussolini's economic ideas. His chief theme is the personality of the man as at once an orator and a man of action, a

party leader and a statesman, and he could not have chosen a better medium than his own utterances, which literally bristle with arresting phrases. During the war he declared as a creed the unity of Italy with the United States, England and France. At Bologna on May 24, 1918, in a speech which went far to reunite the better sections of Bologna to the rest of Italy, he declared, "We are one with the United States. This is internationalism, the real, true, lasting internationalism."

Mussolini shows himself to be perfectly sane and restrained in his estimate of the limitations of his own political creed. "It is not," he says in one pregnant passage, "possible to transport Fascism out of Italy as Bolshevism has been transported out of Russia." In sonorous phrase, but with a depth of feeling of which it is impossible to doubt the sincerity, he declared his chief ambition as being "to make the Italian people strong, prosperous, and free." In supporting the Electoral Reform Bill, of which we shall not know the outcome until the elections have been held, Mussolini shows that he has vision. It is a far cry from a dictatorship to a constitutional régime, even if it has yet to be proved that Fascism can achieve an unchallenged basis in the State.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Another Russian Ballet

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, Feb. 1. There was in Soho some years ago a modest French restaurant—really a few square yards of the Quartier Latin brought to London—where painters, sculptors, musicians, stage folk, and other followers of the seven arts were almost, if not quite, the only customers. Adopting the method of those who live by taking in each other's washing, many frequenters, now, in Pope's words, "damned to fame," seemed then to subsist on one another's borrowed halfpennies. And the air was hot with talk as the talk was hot with air.

One day, alas, a Philistine spied out the place. He brought another of his kind to hear the lions feed and see them talk, as the saying went. This one in turn brought another, and so it went on until soon the last artist had fled. Then, nightly, for several years, curious diners-out ate and gazed at each other under the impression that they were hobnobbing with the elect of Chelsea, St. John's Wood and Camden Town. This true tale ends with the purchase by Monsieur Le Patron of a large hotel in the south of France.

Which tale is also an allegory. To the artist it needs no interpretation. When Serge de Diaghileff first brought his Russian ballet to London the cheaper seats were crowded, night after night with musicians, painters, poets, and dancers. The gallery was at once the most uncomfortable and the most silent place in the theater—until the descent of the curtain, when it became the noisiest. Again the artists were to go before, and suburbia, using that word in more than a mere regional sense, to follow after. Musicians fled from those who chattered through the masterpieces of Stravinsky and Ravel; admirers of Matisse, of Picasso and Forain shunned the sort of art criticism heard usually inside the Royal Academy or outside the shop windows of Oxford Street. The poets vanished muttering sarcasms about culture.

Culture as an Enemy of Art

But culture, Clive Bell claims, is of all the enemies of art the most dangerous because the least obvious. It thinks of art "as something to be taken in pleasant doses, as one likes to take the society of one's less interesting acquaintances. . . . Cultivated people always wish to cultivate others. Cultivated parents cultivate their children; thousands of wretched little creatures are daily being taught to love the beautiful. If they happen to have been born insensitive this is of no great consequence, but it is misery to think of those who have had real sensibilities ruined by conscientious parents; it is so hard to feel a genuine personal emotion for what one has been brought up to admire."

In the vigorous Victorian fashion Matthew Arnold chastised with whips and scorpions those natural enemies of culture whom he amiably classified as Barbarians, Philistines and Populace. But in Mr. Bell's meaning of the word, all these may be found entrenched in the fortified position of the cultured. Today there are more artists than ever. Can anyone say that there is more art?

That it is possible to have artistic culture and yet fail to produce art is proved by the Russian Romantic Theater Ballet Company in its production at the London Lyceum of "Harlequinade," a ballet pantomime in one act by Marius Petipa, arranged and staged by Boris Romanoff, with music by Riccardo Drigo and scenery by Bohreran Hozersson. We are told that this company has been winning praise in Holland, Austria, Germany and Rumania; and the program modestly describes its work as a new revelation of the art of the Russian stage.

Following Diaghileff

But the value of a revelation depends, after all, on what is revealed. "Harlequinade" reveals that, so far as this particular production is concerned, Boris Romanoff is following—at a safe and considerable distance artistically—the footsteps of Serge de Diaghileff. He reveals that which many of us have known, as the children say, for donkey's years. With vivid recollections of "Good Humoured Ladies," the chief interest of "Harlequinade" is to the writer in speculating as to what Diaghileff would have done with it—a curiosity obviously anticipated by Romanoff.

One felt, perhaps quite mistakenly, that one could have made a more successful guess. It is not difficult to imagine that Diaghileff, being a musician, and knowing that music is the basis and backbone of the ballet as a work of art, would begin by looking at Drigo's score. And that it is only too easy to surmise, would be also the end—unless there had occurred to him the happy notion of calling in the help of Lord Berners, who would have found fruitful material for his gifts as a parodist. But the combined efforts of Stravinsky, Respighi, and Tommasini could not prop up this score of Drigo's. The structure would be all scaffolding.

Like its music, "Harlequinade" is weak and pretty; perhaps it would be truer to say that it is pretty-pretty. Culture, the writer quoted above declares, finds the original artist ill to live with until he is dead. "Culture will not live with him; it takes as lover the artificer of the faux-bon. It adores the man who is clever enough to imitate, not any particular work of art, but art itself. . . . It wants not art, but something so much like art that it can feel the sort of emotions it would be nice to feel for art. To be frank, cultivated people

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Stravinsky Sees Two Rising Russians

Brussels, Jan. 25

Special Correspondence

THE Russian composer Igor Stravinsky is at present in Brussels, where he conducted with great success a concert entirely devoted to his own compositions.

The composer of "Le Sacre du Printemps," "Petroushka," and "L'Oiseau de Feu" left Russia at the beginning of 1914 to settle at Biarritz, where he is now working under ideal conditions.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Stravinsky said:

"In the Russian musical world there are two young composers of great talent and, I believe, with a great future, Prokofiev and Miskowski. They have escaped the influence of Scriabin, who gets all his inspiration from the German school. In Russia the German influence has always been fatal, but the French and Italian influence, on the other hand, has been beneficial. The academic and sentimental style of the Germans is baneful to our temperament. Beautiful bouquets have blossomed under French and Italian influence. With Glinka, the father of Russian music, there is a happy Italo-Russian mixture. In Tchaikowsky, we find a Franco-Russian combination. Tchaikowsky loved Gounod, Delibes, Bizet; Mozart the Austrian, was to him a god."

"As for me, I write music inspired by my country, but I do not create folk lore. My latest work is a concerto for piano and orchestra, which I shall play in Paris before long. I am no virtuoso, but perhaps it is well for me to indicate how I should like my composition to be interpreted."

Mr. Stravinsky also recalled that he studied law at Petrograd and at the same time carried on his musical studies with Rimsky-Korsakoff. "Rimsky-Korsakoff did not want me to go to the Conservatoire but wished me to remain his private pupil, as he considered that the Conservatoire would cramp me."

positions in vaudeville theaters. But after all, what a thing for a composer to tell off! Every day, week in and week out, to make a popular audience listen to your performance of your own works! Plenty of violinists, I am sure, who travel over the concert circuit, giving recitals, are glad if they can slip into their programs now and then an arrangement they have made of a classic melody, say a Schubert song or a Chopin nocturne. But to earn a handsome income presenting your own compositions! Who, pray, is doing any of the sort, save this man from Vienna!

To consider how his career began, it seems to me hardly credible that the author of the joyous theme of the "Serenade" and of the plaintive one of "Souvenir" should ever have learned anything from one of the most matter-of-fact and unemotional of musicians and one of the most heavy and lengthy of symphonic composers—Anton Bruckner. Vienna, however, is the abiding place of every sort of temperament; and Mr. Drdla told me that



Igor Stravinsky

in his conservatory days Bruckner taught him harmony. The technique of composition, he said, he learned from Krenn, who was one of the instructors of Nikisch, Wolf, Mahler and Mottl. As for Krenn himself, he was a pupil of Salleri; and as for Salleri, well, the musical dictionaries account for him.

Krenn warned the student, Drdla, that to contrive a poor symphony is easier than to invent an acceptable small piece. Whether because of Krenn's influence or not, the small piece has been Mr. Drdla's chief field. He has, indeed, written a violin concerto and a few operettas. But his opus numbers tell the story. They tally up to something over 150 in a list of titles I have at hand, and Mr. Drdla gave me the figure 300 as representing, roundly, his output—manuscripts, I fancy he meant, as well as items in print.

"Publishers demand small pieces of me," he explained, "but I hope, if I ever find sufficient time, to devote myself more to composing in the large forms. I am aware of what it means, too. I know that if a work is to amount to anything, every note of it must be written with my whole understanding and enthusiasm. Composing for the violin is difficult, as you may judge from what the great masters have left. Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and Brahms each wrote but one violin concerto. The trouble lies, I think, in the great demand of the violin for a flowing line. Everything for the violin that succeeds is, I find, melodious."

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As to a Certain Mess of Pottage

By J. T. GREEN

London, Feb. 1. "BUT you should have made a fortune," I said to the veteran writer of songs and librettos, and I mentioned a musical comedy of his that has run for years and is a household word among playgoers.

He smiled. "A fortune," he said, "yes; that is all very well when you can hold out, but in my case (it was years ago) there were children to be brought up, there was an everlasting need of the ready, so I had to part with my rights for a lump sum that would be called a trifle these days."

"And you never got a royalty when the piece became a great success?"

"Not a haireed. I had bartered away my birthright for a mess of pottage—I had no claim—a bargain is a bargain. Commercially it was a perfectly moral transaction. You don't expect sentiment in these things. Of course it is a little galling, but I console myself with the thought that others have fared much worse than I."

"Do you know the case of—?" and he named a composer well-known and popular in his day who passed away in poverty. "No," he said, "I had no idea he had to give piano lessons—on a Blüthner, his last possession—at a bob an hour. But he was a prolific writer of songs and as he was always in penury, he sold them outright at two guineas apiece to an entrepreneur long since deceased. One fine day the composer passed by a certain theater and he read to his amazement the announcement of a new musical play with score by himself. Now he had not a single score which he could not account for, so to solve the riddle, he went to see the play."

Songs Woven Into Score
"And what did he find? A dozen odd songs of his, interwoven in some feature of the entertainment. For some £25, he had parted with a real property—for the piece was a great money-maker and added a fortune to the fortune of the entrepreneur. Again it was a case of a bargain is a bargain. Oh! those two-guinea songs, what tragedies he behind them!"—and he named a list of ballads, romances and comic ditties that in their course ran into hundreds of thousands of copies, yet the poor beggar who wrote them never got a penny beyond his £25.

"It is a cruel business, and once, only once, I remember, was there a case of a composer, who, as he confessed, was saved from failure by a single song of mine, and who, in a spirit of chivalry, offered me a royalty in spite of my having sold it for £25 outright."

"Then you are luckier than Ardit!" I said, who in his heyday, but hard up, parted with "Il Bacio" for a couple of thousand francs, while the waltz sold in millions of copies; luckier than the authoress of a famous play that ran 500 nights in London and who was glad to take £100 for all her rights—America included; luckier than modern playwrights who without a sou have been known to sell their work for a paltry sum down and 75 per cent of all future profits to go to the man who placed it; luckier than the poets, the short-story writers, even the novelists who sell for a mere song to hole and corner concerns, works that may yield an annuity.

Meanwhile, day by day, unfortunate writers and composers barter away their work for a pittance and, in the aftermath, behold with wistful eyes the golden harvest beyond their reach.

THE AMPICO
The pianistic genius, for which the music-loving public pays
Rachmaninoff a fortune, you may have in your own home
through the Ampico in the beautiful
Marshall & Wendell

—and at a very moderate expenditure!

The Ampico *re-enacts the actual playing of the pianists who record for it. Repeating with absolute fidelity every subtle characteristic of the original performance.

You may listen at will to the superb playing of such masters as Rachmaninoff, Lhevinne, Dohnanyi, Ornstein, Levitzki and many others, and enjoy music of all kinds—popular, sacred, dance—played by pianists famous as interpreters of these different varieties of music.

The AMPICO is NOT a player-piano, but PIANO MUSIC ITSELF, exquisitely played, and therefore something infinitely greater in musical value and interest.

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DAILY RECITALS — YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

Chickering
Established 1837

WAREROOMS 169 TREMONT ST., BOSTON

Levitzki, Man and Artist

By FULLERTON WALDO

THIS brief article is not to be construed as an "interview." Interviews may be dreadful, formal things. The inquirer is too likely to be a pencil-and-notebook catechist: the inquired, pushed in a corner, must stand and deliver, and sometimes the ideas do not flow.

I was merely talking with Mischa Levitzki, in his hotel room, while he was dressing for dinner. When he wished to illustrate how melodious Brahms could be, he stopped wrestling with a white lawn tie and sat down at the piano, his fingers rippling through a few measures of the Intermezzo, opus 117, No. 2, as a zephyr runs over a wheatfield with sudden pulses of light and shade.

It was after a long, long "matinée" recital, I said, "You seem as fresh as the proverbial mountain daisy." He laughed. "I didn't sleep at all last night," he confessed. "I was on a steel sleeping car, coming from Pittsburgh—and the last upper berth over the trucks is not a restful preparation for a concert, when one has a Liszt rhapsody to play."

Admires Gabrilowitsch
"Do you believe in Gabrilowitsch's theory?" I said. "He told me that he closed down the piano lid after a recital and put the performance definitely behind him, in the feeling that an artist must do this if he would preserve his mental and physical equipment."

"Yes," said Levitzki, "he is right. He is a man whom I admire enormously. His spirit is so fine—his attitude toward other artists is always that of graciousness and magnanimity. His technique as a player is ex-

place him in the front rank." I mentioned certain of the younger pianist-composers of the day who have been seeking success in ways that may fairly be regarded as sensational, and who apparently aim to confound or stun their audiences with the detonating percussions and arrant discords of what a poet has called "the dominion of din."

Acid Test Sincerity
Levitzki looked very serious. "Please don't ask me about them," he pleaded. "When it comes to my contemporaries on the concert platform, I prefer to speak of those whom I like and admire—such as Gabrilowitsch. My acid test is whether the musician is sincere. Certainly there is no royal road, and no short cut to fame. The rules must first be learned, before even a genius ventures to break them. One must keep in practice all the time, and follow a sensible regimen."

"I believe the artist is not set apart from his fellow creatures and above the law," Levitzki said. "He must read; he must talk with intelligent people about interesting things; he must welcome all contacts that inform and inspire. His art will be the finer for all that it absorbs from the other arts. I cannot understand the musician who is willing to be a pianist or a singer and nothing else."

Levitzki leaves with anyone who meets him the reassuring impression that he knows how to keep the rare, firm balance between his professional status and his private individuality, and his appeal to an enlarging public rests as much on his delightfully naive and genuine personality as on his interpretative genius.

—entertainment that never fails—



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—and at a very moderate expenditure!

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Established 1837

WAREROOMS

169 TREMONT ST., BOSTON

MARKET RALLIES WELL CLOSING WITH NET GAINS

Substantial Recovery From Yesterday's Slump—Short Covering

Supporting orders appeared in large volume in today's brief session of the New York stock market, which made substantial recovery from yesterday's weakness.

Short covering gave impetus to the advance, which was also facilitated by the encouraging tenor of the weekly mercantile review.

Several of the larger commission houses had urged their customers to make discriminate purchases of stocks on the theory that yesterday's drastic decline had improved the technical position of the market and that there was no decided change in the economic situation.

Houston Oil and Chandler Motors led on the rebound, each gaining 4 points, while General Electric, Baldwin, American Can, and National Lead and Rock Island were among the many issues to sell 2 to 3 points above yesterday's final figures.

The closing was strong. Sales approximated 700,000 shares.

Reactionary tendencies forced bond prices lower in today's early dealings, which were marked by a wave of general selling.

Pronounced heaviness developed in sugar company issues, Cuba Cane, and Eastern Cuba, Vertientes, 8s, and Punta Alegre, 7s, losing ground. Profit taking accounted for numerous declines in the railroad list, cutting down the recent gains of International & Great Northern, Atlantic Coast, and Rock Island.

Foreign government bonds were irregular. Spanish 5s, 1917, were recording fractional losses. With Liberty bonds encountering further selling, prices generally showed a downward trend.

SALES OF PRINT CLOTH AT FALL RIVER MODERATE

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 16 (Special).—The sales of unstained goods in the Fall River cloth market this week brought the total turnover up to about 75,000 pieces.

The trading in regular print cloth constructions has continued about the same as it has been for past weeks. Most of the business, however, was done in the 36-inch low counts. For this style of goods, sales were made for deliveries running through the next five or six weeks.

Moderate inquiry developed for the white goods, and most of this was on the basis of 58 or 59 cents a pound, which mills declined to meet, for the most part. Some business was done in 4.37s in satens at 15 cents, although most mills demand 15 1/2 cents for this style.

Prices have been generally irregular, some constructions having been lowered an eighth of a cent.

Mills are producing only about 75 per cent of their normal output.

Price quotations are: 38 1/2, 65c; 40, 11c; 42, 39c; 44, 56 1/2c; 46, 83c; 48, 11c; 50, 11c; 52, 11c; 54, 11c; 56, 11c; 58, 11c; 60, 11c; 62, 11c; 64, 11c; 66, 11c; 68, 11c; 70, 11c; 72, 11c; 74, 11c; 76, 11c; 78, 11c; 80, 11c; 82, 11c; 84, 11c; 86, 11c; 88, 11c; 90, 11c; 92, 11c; 94, 11c; 96, 11c; 98, 11c; 100, 11c; 102, 11c; 104, 11c; 106, 11c; 108, 11c; 110, 11c; 112, 11c; 114, 11c; 116, 11c; 118, 11c; 120, 11c; 122, 11c; 124, 11c; 126, 11c; 128, 11c; 130, 11c; 132, 11c; 134, 11c; 136, 11c; 138, 11c; 140, 11c; 142, 11c; 144, 11c; 146, 11c; 148, 11c; 150, 11c; 152, 11c; 154, 11c; 156, 11c; 158, 11c; 160, 11c; 162, 11c; 164, 11c; 166, 11c; 168, 11c; 170, 11c; 172, 11c; 174, 11c; 176, 11c; 178, 11c; 180, 11c; 182, 11c; 184, 11c; 186, 11c; 188, 11c; 190, 11c; 192, 11c; 194, 11c; 196, 11c; 198, 11c; 200, 11c; 202, 11c; 204, 11c; 206, 11c; 208, 11c; 210, 11c; 212, 11c; 214, 11c; 216, 11c; 218, 11c; 220, 11c; 222, 11c; 224, 11c; 226, 11c; 228, 11c; 230, 11c; 232, 11c; 234, 11c; 236, 11c; 238, 11c; 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THE HOME FORUM

Theocritus First and Last

IT IS one of the paradoxes of literature that the form of poetry is destined to be most spontaneous, simple, and unaffected, springing from the very heart of living, should have become a by-word for frigidity, elaborateness, and affectation. With this later conception of the shepherd in thought, it is small wonder that Marie Antoinette could, in all seriousness, play at being shepherdess with the ladies of her court, when Rousseau had popularized the watchword "return to nature." But the Pastoral in its original form had nothing in it of tinsel or false sentiment. The songs of Theocritus are as clear and spontaneous as the brooks and rivers in Sicily, near which his shepherd kept their flocks.

Possibly his first great imitator, Virgil, with his love of finish and perfection, began the sentimentalizing of the shepherd. But the chief offenders came later; and when we find Crabbe with his determination to "paint the cot,"

As truth will paint it and as birds will not."

It is against Pope and his school that he is rebelling.

Perhaps the first famous poet to transplant the Pastoral in English soil was Edmund Spenser. His "Shepherd's Calendar"—made up of twelve scenes corresponding to the months of the year, in its quaint, archaic diction, has a great deal of charm. But like all of Spenser's work, it becomes involved in allegory. "April" turns out to be a eulogy of Queen Elizabeth and the whole poem is diverted from its original purpose.

Pope's "Pastorals," written in 1704—at the age of sixteen, the poet fondly boasts—show a great deal of youthful self-consciousness. Pope feels that he can teach a thing or two to Theocritus, whose swains "are sometimes abusive or immodest, perhaps too much inclined to rusticity." Spenser, he regards as too long and allegorical. "The complete characteristic of this poem consists in simplicity, brevity, and delicacy." It is not the actual shepherd that is to be depicted, but the one of some Golden Age. The author then should use every adornment and illusion of which he is capable, "exposing the best side of the shepherd's life, concealing the miseries." Thus we can easily see how Pope, in spite of his excellent definition of the Pastoral (which in practice he ignores) is to become the arch-offender. He it is who first deliberately turns his eyes away from the actual, to paint idealized creatures that might have adorned his gardens at Twickenham.

It is by no mere chance that Ruskin, in defining the "Pathetic Fallacy," turns to this poem for horrible examples of the fallacy.

In no one poem could one find more of the singularly lifeless phraseology of the eighteenth century—"verdant alders," "quivering shades," "crystal spring," "watery glass."

We are told that it was not this poem but a rival by Phillips which Gay burlesqued in his delightful "Shepherd's Week."

"Great marvel hath it been that in this our island of Britain no poet hath hit upon the right simple eclogue after the true ancient guise before this mine attempt—albeit not ignorant am I what a rout and rabblement of critical gallinawry hath been made of late days by certain young men of not what golden age. Thou wilt not find my shepherdesses piping on oaten reeds, but milking the kine."

But let us turn now from the burlesque of Gay, on the one hand, and "the rout and rabblement of critical gallinawry," on the other, to the "right simple eclogue" in other words to Theocritus himself. We have his eclogues felicitously translated by Andrew Lang, who writes of the poet: "He had the clearest vision, and he had the most ardent love of poetry, and he had perhaps in greater measure than any other poet the gift of undisturbed enjoyment of life. The undertone of all his idylls is joy in the sunshine and in existence."

But with all the beauty of setting, Theocritus was realistic. He used lovely background, not because he felt the need of supplying an imaginary golden age, but because he lived in Sicily. And his shepherds—although they often have much of the poet in them, as shepherds have had from the days of David to the days of Wordsworth's "Michael," because of their long hours of quiet meditation—are none the less true shepherds. Indeed it must have horrified Pope, to read—"stripped from the roughest of he-goats the tawny skin he wore on his shoulders, the smell of rennet clinging to it still."

Theocritus knew fisher folk too: "Beyond these an ancient fisherman and a rock are fashioned, a rugged rock, whereon with might the old man drags a great net for his cast, as one that labours stoutly. Thou wouldst say that he is fishing with all the might of his limbs, so big the sinews swell about his neck, grey-haired though he be, but his strength is as the strength of youth."

Nor do the shepherds always address one another in honeyed terms: "Milon, thou that canst toll till late, thou chip of stubborn stone—has it never befallen thee to long for one that was not with thee?"

"Never, what has a labouring man to do with hankering after what he has not got?"

But more often they do talk in poetic fashion. And always Theocritus revels in the beauty of nature. Mr. Lang says that his favorite adjective is "sweet."

"Sweet is the voice of the heifer, sweet her breath, sweet to be beneath the sky in summer by running water."

Nor is there any monotony in these idylls (or little pictures); they are varied in form and subject matter. Some are based on mythology—adventures of Heracles or the Argonauts, some are songs of love, others of lament, some contests of shepherds singing for a prize, others in praise of Ptolemy, for Theocritus spent a good part of his lifetime in Alexandria. In part of the idylls he placed a scene, fact, which is a bit of social satire, with a few slight changes, would be as applicable today. Two Syracusan women staying in Alexandria go to the great festival of Adonis. As Mr. Lang says, "Nothing can be more natural than the change of these women which has changed in no two thousand years than the song of birds." The pastoral of Theocritus is full of charm and freshness. How peculiarly unfortunate that it should have become so nervous a thing in the hands of his imitators. Perhaps it is because there is nothing so inimitable as simplicity. One would be inclined to add, nor so untranslatable, were it not for Mr. Lang. But, thanks to him, we have our Theocritus easily accessible when we weary of the artificiality of imitations, and wish to turn from the side streams, now parched and arid, to the fountainhead.

C. F. B.

The Artist's Power

Expression is the nucleus of the artist's power. What is expression? It is the process of externalizing what is in the artist's mind, in some object of sense that shall convey it to others. The material used may be actual form and color, as in painting and sculpture; or imaginary objects and actions through the medium of language, as in literature; or pure sound, as in music: always there is some material which is perceived by the senses and intelligible only through their mediation. Slight, indeed, would be the artist's power and inept his skill, if he should not so frame the lineaments of his work as to stamp on the senses of all comers the same intelligible image, and give for the bodily eye what the bodily eye can see in picture, statue or story. The work of art, however, is not merely the material object, but that object charged with the personality of the artist. It is in his power to make that charge effective that his true faculty of expression lies. George E. Woodberry, in "The Heart of Man and Other Papers"



"Miss Elizabeth Betts of Northam." From the Painting by Louis Betts

Back Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
O! Who would not go back
When seasons roll around,
To look for purple spots on the hill
Where violets cover the ground?
I know where mandrakes lift
Parasols dainty, green,
Over the rings where the fairies
dance—
Their very tracks I have seen.
I know oak buds are pink—
Like baby fists shut tight,
Such soft little paws of velvet, that
Turn into leaves over night.
I know where redbuds blush
With joy of coming Spring,
And garlands wave to their dogwood
friends—
Memory! wonderful thing.
I know where little ferns
Peep through their mossy bed,
I sat for hours to see them uncurl—
Others have, it is said.
O! to go back in Spring—
Back to my childhood home,
Wonderful, beautiful things I knew
Are calling me—calling "Come."
Caroline Lawrence Dier.

The Southern Movement in Fiction

Among the discoveries that brought joy to the office was that of John Luther Long, the first examination of whose "Madame Butterfly" fell to me. Outside of the author's family I think I was the first person to become acquainted with this world-famous story. Another "find" was Thomas Nelson Page, whose "Marse Chan" is one of the very best negro-dialect stories ever written. It sounded a fresh new voice and was greeted accordingly.

I am happy to have suggested to this charming writer the motif of another fine piece of work, "Meh Lady." It was on this wise: In 1884, meeting Page in Richmond, I called his attention to the theme of Lessing's "Minna von Barnhelm," in which, it will be remembered, the virtues of the Prussian are displayed in the hero and those of the Saxon in the heroine, thus aiding in the reconciliation of the then lately hostile sections of Germany. I expressed to Page my conviction that good feeling between the sections of our country would not be reestablished until the novelists had done a similar service by embodying in fiction the virtues of North and South. On this hint, he wrote. A later incident which led to the making of an author out of an artist was the suggestion by Glider to Hopkinson Smith that he should write out an elaborate and engaging narrative which he had been accustomed to recount at clubs or dinners. This was the beginning of "Colonel Carter of Cartersville" (the cognoscenti pronounce it "Cummel Kyathuh of Kyathuhville").

Another discovery of a Southern

writer of rare quality and value was that of George W. Cable, whose stories, "Old Creole Days," first appeared in the Century. It was a fresh and gentle southwest wind that blew into the office in 1873 when "Sieur George," Cable's first story, arrived. We believed in him from the start and were not surprised when he took his place among the foremost American romancers of permanent worth. Later came his important first novel, "The Grandissime."

The South was in the literary saddle in those days. Among her new authors were Mrs. Burnett, then Fannie Hodgson, with her dramatic cross sections of life; James Lane Allen, with his charming romances of Kentucky; Colonel Richard Malcolm Johnston, with the quiet, homely humor of the po' white and the adventures of "Romulus and Remulus"; Harry Stillwell Edwards, with his delectable "Two Runaways"; Irwin Russell, wittiest of writers in negro-dialect verse; and Joel Chandler Harris, with his inimitable fables of the modern Zepos, "Uncle Remus," probably the most enduring contribution to Afro-American folklore that has been made. Then came Grace King, with her "Balacony Stories," and Ruth McEnery Stuart and Mary Murfree, who as "Charles Egbert Craddock" long concealed her sex, and John Fox Jr., with his pictures of Kentucky mountaineers, and Alice Hegan, with her wholesome and homely humor, and many others who with those already in the field made it a golden epoch of Southern fiction, with the diverting traits of the Negro holding the center of the stage.

One thing is worthy of remark concerning the Southern movement in fiction. These writers and their successors have excelled in the direct narrative style. I account for this by the fact that the South was not affected by the subtleties of Emerson or Lowell or by the other transcendental influences of New England literature. Rather, the writers of the South derived their style from Thackeray, Macaulay, Addison, and the other essayists of the Spectator type. This made them, first of all, good storytellers and as a tendency, if not as a school, they are worthy the attention of the historian of literary America. One writer in whom we believed from the start was Anne Douglas Sedgwick, who, in style and substance, has more than realized our faith.—Robert Underwood Johnson, in "Remembered Yesterdays."

Triolet

And there is but one sound
As of a bird, singing.
The wood is spell-bound,
And there is but this one sound.
Out of the still ground
Seven gaudy flowers are springing.
And there is but one sound
As of a bird, singing.

—Honor F. Leeke.

WHILE hanging in the gallery of the National Academy, the portrait of Miss Elizabeth Betts won the praise of all the critics, an extraordinary happening. A black and white print cannot reproduce the illusion of atmosphere in which the graceful figure seems to move as she passes on her way. Critics described her as "floating into the gallery, not pausing in her progress"—so illusive is the art of the painter who captured his impression in her passing. The color scheme is reserved and in perfect harmony, the face and hands being the human notes for emphasis.

"Miss Elizabeth Betts of Northam" was a notable personage in her day, leaving romance on the pages of New England history. The artist traces a relationship into the past, his imaginings produced in the composition. By a gift in memory of Maurice A. Scott the portrait is now the property of the Toledo Museum of Art.

Louis Betts was born in Chicago, had his early training at the Art Institute there, studied abroad and developed his natural gifts and talents in exercising them. Critics who have declared that the United States leads in the production of the best landscape paintings today, stand beside trait painters ready to stand beside those of Europe and Great Britain. John Singer Sargent has won his spurs in two continents. Mr. Betts, still young, has achieved in his own country, while he has yet to enter the field of competition in the salons of Paris and the Royal Academy of London. Among his portraits the celebrated New York canvas "The Laimbeer Children" stands with this more imaginative work as illustrating his accomplishment.

Painting Shadows

I never really thought about shadows at all until I met the Shadow Artist. Like so many, many things, I just did not notice them, and there they were all the time, the most interesting, changing, decorative bits of beauty you could wish for. "Shadows form the comic side of things," said the Shadow Artist. And, of course, when you begin to think about it, that is just what they do. Look at that grotesque, ridiculous creature that comes sloping along behind you, getting shorter and fatter and more absurd every moment until, right beneath the lamp it is nothing but a circle under your feet; and then, out he comes again, growing longer and lankier at every step. But the Shadow Artist opened my eyes to much more than the comic side of shadows.

I saw him first one sunny morning, sitting low on a little stool, his right hand moving before his eyes with delightful eagerness, and inexpressible as I would have considered it in any other, I commenced hovering behind him in ever lessening circles until I came to a halt by his shoulder. The chief interest lay in the fact that he confined his whole attention to shadows. At first you despaired of un-

derstanding anything. Color was there, certainly, but what it represented was a puzzle. And then—generally quite suddenly—you saw the whole thing. "If your shadows are right everything is right," he said. "Study their form and character and you will have your picture flooded in sunshine."

I have watched my friend painting the movement of cloud-shadows over landscape and have breathed in sunlight the while; I have watched him paint the deep purple-blue shadows thrown into the sea from a September sky and have smelt the scent that rises from seaweed.

"Take a color box and brushes with you one day and settle yourself on the banks of a mud-bespattered lane," he said, "and tell me if the shadows that twist in and out of the deep wheel tracks do not charm you. Watch the way in which they curl beneath the fringe of the rut, study their change of color: make the whole place live and throb with sunlight."

I do not, however, possess a color box, nor do I possess brushes, which I think may be all for the best. I can, however, appreciate what others do. "Learn to look for shadows intelligently," my friend told me. "Realize that every shadow is made up of different colors, luminous colors that need not of necessity be cold. There is just as much warmth in the color beneath a deep archway as there is in the bright tones of the landscape beyond."

Yesterday, in his studio, I watched my friend paint a frosty morning simply by depicting the shadow of a winter tree as it fell across a white roadway. And the air about the little twigs was still and tense, and the ground had closed its lips and was dumb. I cannot explain it—I do not pretend to understand how it is achieved. On the paper before me there was a shadow and nothing more, and yet I could feel the frail sunbeams of winter on my cheek, and hear the sound of melting frost as it trickled down the branches and dripped, dripped into the hard grass beneath.

Expostulation

Up and quit your parchments, clerk.
You that sighed for Spring's return—

Spring is here in bud and bark.
Rampant in the gorse and burning
In the frenzied mounting lark.

Documents of ancient date
Fetter you and files of cases,
Wherefore in a prison wait?
Earth calls to her liberal spaces
You, sad excommunicate.

To the road betake you, sir!
Leave behind your cloistered labor,
Foot you where the wayfarer
Day-long has the sun for neighbor,
Quiet earth for minister.

Earth aroused from slumber stark,
Earth athrill at Spring's returning,
Calls in carol of the lark.
Quit your proof, this title earning—
"Reader of *Ch's* runes," O clerk.

—Thomas Sharp, in "Poems."

Thought and Expression

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A YOUNG visitor at an international exposition was viewing an exhibit of prize paintings. Her attention was arrested and held by the expression on the face in the portrait of a woman. The beauty lay not at all in the features, but altogether in the expression. There was content—an indefinable content, an almost unbelievable content. There was joy—a quiet, tranquil, unsmiling, radiant joy. There was possession—an intangible possession. There was interest—an unemotional, very definitely controlled interest. Withal, there were strength, gentleness, sweetness, power, and poise. The young visitor, who was earnestly desirous of finding some logical explanation of life, which the schools had failed to give her, went away from the world-renowned exposition remembering little of it except the expression on the face in that portrait. She often wondered afterwards what it was the artist knew; for she realized that some thought had necessarily been perceived and understood before having been translated into the painting.

Many years later, after she had found a heartfelt and satisfying explanation, not only of human life, but of the divine Life, in the teachings of Christian Science as presented to the world through the unselfish devotion of Mary Baker Eddy, to her great delight she encountered the same expression in another painting: there was the same insistence upon the perception of spiritual beauty. The title of the painting was "The Return of Divine Love." She reflected with satisfaction that the expression had now become intelligible to her, as she had seen it on the faces of many students of Christian Science. The contentment was now definable to her; it was that which comes from understanding God. The joy was unsmiling but radiant, too deep and tranquil even for human smiles and tears; it was in harmony with heavenly bliss. The expression of possession was now tangible also: it was the possession of eternal substance. The definitely controlled, unemotional interest was the interest in the Science of Life, controlled and orderly because under immutable, harmonious laws. As a student of Christian Science, she now knew that both artists must have had some perception of the law of God, which Christian Science reveals, before being able to express to some extent a concept of this law in their art.

On page 255 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy gives us a thought-compelling metaphor: "Eternal Truth is changing the universe. As mortals drop off their mental swaddling-clothes, thought expands into expression." And what are these "mental swaddling-clothes"? Self-will, self-love, self-justification, self-satisfaction, self-admiration, self-indulgence, fear, doubt, anxiety, lust,

false ambition, pride, envy, rivalry, jealousy, covetousness, deceit, hypocrisy, dishonesty, hatred, malice, revenge, remorse, regret, disappointment, ignorance, apathy, greed, laziness, idleness, animality. They seem a formidable array; but they may be classified under one head, namely, false belief in a power opposed to God. How shall we proceed in dropping off these "mental swaddling-clothes"? By accepting into consciousness thoughts which are undeniably and unquestionably good; by cherishing these thoughts; by acting upon them. By putting them into practice daily and hourly we are given abundant occasions for overcoming the errors that would prevent the proper development of the activity that belongs to these right thoughts. As we relinquish the errors, we have the joy of seeing the right thoughts unfold in expression.

Early in her life Mrs. Eddy began to nurture a noble thought. This thought was the firm conviction that healing, as practiced and taught by Jesus and his followers of the early Christian era, was a vital and essential element of Christianity, permanently and universally practicable. To remain true to this thought, to permit it to expand into expression, Mrs. Eddy was forced to abandon self-interest. The present result of her loyalty to this right thought is to be seen in marked degree, in the Christian Science organization of today. Jesus' parable of the mustard seed finds exemplification in this mighty accomplishment of one woman: "Another parable he put forth unto them, saying, The kingdom of heaven is like to a grain of mustard seed, which a man took, and sowed in his field: which indeed is the least of all seeds; but when it is grown, it is the greatest among herbs, and becometh a tree, so that the birds of the air come and lodge in the branches thereof."

Each day becomes more wonderful and beautiful to us as we utilize our opportunities to allow right thoughts to expand into expression in our lives. Each has a right to be beautiful and expressive of all that is good and true. The success of one's life in this direction is never a deterrent to the like proper development of any other life, since good is limitless. Growth, progress, the expansion of thought into expression, are laws of infinite Life. The Psalmist rejoiced in the abundance of true or right thoughts, saying, "Many O Lord my God, are thy wonderful works which thou hast done, and thy thoughts which are to us-ward: they cannot be reckoned up in order unto thee: if I would declare and speak of them, they are more than can be numbered."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1924

EDITORIALS

Facing the Facts About Russia

THE United States, with the least to lose and, perhaps, the most to gain from a recognition of Russia, still lags, in its Russian policy, with a reactionary—and rapidly dwindling—rear guard. While the Secretary of State of the United States sponsored an impartial fact-finding commission for the settlement of Franco-German difficulties, he rejected

this method of settlement when the Soviet Foreign Minister, recently, proposed its application to Russo-American problems. Meanwhile, the refusal of the United States to enter into negotiations looking toward a settlement is delaying, in the opinion of many unprejudiced observers, the further progress of those very developments in Russia which the United States insists is a prerequisite to negotiation.

For five years the leading nations of the world have based their Russian policy, to a considerable degree, upon the advice of the anti-Soviet representatives of the Russian aristocracy who are assembled in the capitals of Europe and are not unrepresented in Washington. Intimate familiarity with pre-revolutionary Russia, coupled with a culture that was welcome in the chancelleries, has lent plausibility to the "information" of these individuals. That they were prejudiced, and were concerned, primarily, in the restoration of the old order in Russia, was obvious. That they knew nothing, first hand, about the Russia since the revolution, in regard to which they gave advice, mattered little so long as the actual facts of the situation were not investigated.

During the last three years, however, investigations have been made—by individuals who have had no axe to grind, but have been interested, solely, to know the truth about Russia. In Europe, and in the United States, there has developed an extragovernmental set of facts about Russia—extragovernmental because they have been gathered, for the most part, by private individuals, and because, further, they have made, up to the last few weeks, but little apparent impress upon Government officials. That the Russian Government is stable, that conditions, for the most part, are better than under the old régime, that Communism has been abandoned, that Bolshevik propaganda activities have been greatly exaggerated, that the leaders in Soviet Russia are sincere men, striving hard and with considerable success for the betterment of the Russian people—these are facts which have been attested, with striking unanimity, by these unofficial observers.

There is little indication, however, that these facts are being faced in the United States. Documentary evidence, obtained second-hand, is called upon to bolster up a continued policy of isolation. First-hand evidence, in the testimony of individuals recently returned from Russia, is not considered. And yet there must be weight to the evidence, for example, of Col. William N. Haskell, for three years director of the American Relief Administration in Russia, when he declares that a new Russia has been built since the revolution—incomparably superior to the old. And Colonel Haskell's testimony can be confirmed and supplemented by a score or more of other Americans—none of whom, so far as we know, has been called to Washington.

America's trade with Russia is increasing without recognition. It is, however, of far greater moment that the people of the United States are allowing themselves to be swept by on the other side of a situation that demands just the moral leadership they might give. Recognition, according to Colonel Haskell, is the most certain way to speed the democratic evolution of Russia. But the United States, the most powerful of democracies, is prevented, by its Government, from aiding in that evolution.

Speed, Greed, and Coal

THE brutal facts of the American coal industry will not down and cannot be ignored. Uncontrolled competition in bituminous fields has reached a point where wastes are measured not in tonnage alone but in human lives. As John B. Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, bluntly writes in the symposium on coal just issued by the American Academy of Political and Social Science in its Annals: "In the United States we are killing coal miners three times as fast as they kill them in Great Britain." Worse still, the killing is the result of sheer neglect and greed; the failure, through the necessity of competition with a neighbor at a minimum of cost, to put into effect those common safeguards of life which are demonstrably effective and are required by law in other countries.

The figures offered by Mr. Andrews raise in a more pressing form the question of whether a basic industry clothed with public interest, which has kept its workers on two-thirds time for the past thirty years, is to be allowed to continue in a state of private competition, without even the federal control necessary to safeguard the lives of the workers. The daily sniping of American miners produced a fatality rate of 2.92 per 1000 in 1920 and 2.42 in 1921, when the mines were closed for a considerable period, compared with a rate of only .88 per 1000 in the United Kingdom for 1920, and .66 for 1921, when the mines were also temporarily closed.

Despite the painstaking, thorough work of the federal Government, only about 18 per cent of the explosives used last year in the United States were "permissible," and no law makes the use of these compulsory. Mr. Andrews says he was shocked during a visit this year to middle-western states to learn how extensively black powder is still being used. The Federal Bureau of Mines has conclusively shown that coal dust explosions can be avoided by liberating quantities of nonexplosive shale dust, which arrests the process of ignition; yet Mr.

Andrews says: "There are not, to my knowledge, more than three substantial coal companies in America that are using this simple, reasonably inexpensive and effective safeguard." The use of shale and rock dust to prevent explosions is compulsory in both France and England.

Admitting that speed and greed seem the masters of some American coal fields, it may be asked of what good, from a national viewpoint, is the increased output which these harsh masters strive for? The United States Coal Commission reports that soft coal output is too great as it is, that there are too many mines, and too great a competitive production. Sacrificing lives for carloads of coal has in fact only served to accentuate the periodic gluts in the unregulated industry, where the aggregate annual lay-off time now for all miners, if it could be made of profitable use, would give an army of some 200,000 men steady employment for the entire year.

How can a safety law, costing perhaps five cents a ton, be enforced in one state when the competing mines of another state have no similar law, and when one American state, at least, has no protective legislation at all? The answer to the question is the immediate creation of the coal division of the Interstate Commerce Commission, as proposed by the United States Coal Commission last year, and the delegation to it of powers sufficient to eliminate the needless hazards of this wasteful industry.

Massed Batteries Trained on Mellon Bill

It is the avowed purpose of the opponents of the Administration's tax revision measure, now before the United States Congress, to encompass its defeat, or, failing, to compel such a compromise as will amount to at least a partial victory for the rates they have proposed. With the close of debate on the measure as reported, which has been set for Monday next, will come the opportunity for the offering of such amendments as may be proposed, shaped, no doubt, by the display of comparative strength made in the course of the discussion.

Reports from Washington indicate an agreement among Republican House leaders to stand for a maximum surtax rate of 35 per cent, against the Democratic demand for 44 per cent. They will endeavor to force a vote on this proposal before the Democrats can compel a roll call on their substitute. The result of this vote is in doubt, but it is asserted that, even if it is found necessary to increase this rate slightly, it will be possible to defeat the 44 per cent demand insisted upon by the minority.

Representative Mills of New York has emerged from the deliberations in the rooms of the Ways and Means Committee as the strongest champion of the Administration plan. Chairman Green, the nominal sponsor of the bill offered, is virtually committed to the retention of higher surtax rates than those recommended by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury. He opposes the minority measure, known as the Garner Bill, upon the theory that it will not return revenues sufficient for the needs of the Government. It has been shown by Treasury estimates that the rates proposed by the Democrats would normally produce in income taxes about \$620,000,000 less than the law now in force. Against an estimated annual surplus of \$320,000,000 under the operation of the existing schedules, there would be created, according to the Administration calculations, approximately a \$300,000,000 deficit. The Democrats, according to Mr. Mills, face the possibility of being charged with the responsibility of making up this deficit, if they insist, with the aid of insurgent Republicans, in too greatly reducing the income from revenue sources.

With the opportunity given for full and free discussion of the Democratic measure, it can no longer be charged, as has been alleged by Representative Garner, sponsor for the minority plan, that the public has never been given an opportunity to become familiar with its provisions. He insists that "extensive propaganda" has familiarized the people of the United States with the provisions of the Mellon plan, and that because of this there has been general approval of the rates proposed. It will be interesting to observe the reaction of the taxpayers and voters to the Garner measure.

Is the Government Responsive?

IN AN address delivered recently before editors of Republican papers published in the State of Indiana, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University is quoted as having declared: "We Americans have created so much electoral and governmental machinery that we cannot get any effective governmental product." The assertion is a somewhat sweeping one, and one to which serious exception will be taken, no doubt. But it is not true that there is an apparent failure, in times of emergency, of the machinery to function as readily as it should? There is an apparent lack of sympathetic response which is disappointing, if not at times disconcerting and discouraging.

At the moment the observer may see the solemn declaration of the people of a great democracy—that the traffic in alcoholic beverages shall be outlawed—ridiculed, ignored and flouted, not merely by irresponsible offenders, but by those in authority. We see laws less vital to the welfare of the Nation and the several states nullified by their continued violation and the failure or refusal of those chosen to administer the laws to do their duty. In Congress and out of it there is apparent the influence, either for good or bad, of contending political factions or blocs, each eager to promote some sectional or partisan advantage at the expense of some section or party. Periodically, there come startling revelations of official malfeasance or misfeasance in high places, and usually the observer is convinced that had there not existed the desire of the informers to avenge themselves at the expense of those whom they accuse, there would have been no disclosures of bribery and corruption. It

is not reassuring to be led to suppose that the only recourse of honest citizens and officials is when those who have become besmirched fall out among themselves.

Of one thing there can be no doubt. It is that the responsibilities of the central authority are constantly becoming greater, and in that proportion it is becoming less possible for the Chief Executive to direct and control governmental machinery. The task is too great for any individual, no matter how alert or resourceful. Those who seek and achieve the highest honor in the gift of the people of the Nation are forced to accept with it an almost unendurable responsibility to which they are strictly held. Perhaps the tendency of the people is to forget, while imposing a tremendous task upon their chosen servants, that it is impossible for them to absolve themselves of all responsibility. More than theoretically, in a democratic government, the electors and the elect must co-operate in enforcing reasonable laws for the regulation of all. At times, when it may appear that the Government is not responsive to the people, it may be that, in reality, the people are not mindful of their responsibilities to their Government and to themselves.

A STATEMENT issued recently by the National Industrial Conference Board shows that the average charges for rent on low and medium-priced houses and apartments throughout the United States now average approximately 80 per cent higher than in the year 1914. It is further shown that during last year rents increased about 8 per cent, although from July to November the average dropped to 3 per cent. The figures are comprehensive and representative. They are compiled from surveys made in 181 cities throughout the country, including most of the municipalities with populations of 50,000 or over. It is interesting to note that even during the period between July and November last, when slight reductions were being recorded, rents in most of the cities in the eastern section of the United States were being advanced.

Extending the Rent-Raising Campaign

The result of the survey is valuable because it seems to indicate a purpose on the part of speculators to turn from higher-priced properties, upon which rents have been advanced to the highest possible limit under existing economic conditions, to moderate-priced houses and apartments, possibly regarded as promising an opportunity for exploitation. The methods pursued by speculators have been quite carefully worked out and perfected. The owner of the property to these properties is not usually a heavy investor. Equities are bartered about freely and carelessly. Banks and trust companies, lending funds deposited by the people, many of whom are the victims of the avaricious speculators, carry, in the form of mortgage loans, the chief risk of deflation.

This process has been followed in the transfer of the more valuable apartment houses until the ground has been quite thoroughly worked over. The tenant of the less pretentious properties perhaps believed himself immune from the common abuse. But now, it seems, he is being asked to pay more or move on. The hardships imposed, especially in the winter months, with fuel stored and preparations made for cold weather, leave little or no choice. Necessity usually compels submission to the demands for a 10 to 20 per cent advance in the rent.

The economic aspects of the problem are quite clearly stated in a recent report to the Massachusetts Legislature by the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life. It says:

Generally speaking, not more than 25 per cent of the income of the family should be paid for shelter, or not more than one week's wage or salary for one month's rent. At present many families are paying a much greater percentage of their income for rent than is economically sound. It is an economic fact that undue increasing of rents, when it affects the great mass of people, seriously restricts their purchasing power for other commodities and thus interferes with business as a whole. Rents generally have already gone up more than enough to cover increased taxes, water rates, insurance, interest on money, repairs and a reasonable increase in the value of the property.

Thus it is shown that the problem of the rent-payer is more than an individual one. The avarice and greed of the speculator are imposing a heavy indirect tax upon industry. This burden should be removed. That it has not been is because of the unwillingness of lawmakers to adopt a recourse at once available and unquestionably reasonable. All tenement properties, or those properties which have, to all intents and purposes, been dedicated to the public use, should be regarded as other public utilities are regarded and thus be made subject to control and regulation by some commission or board to be created by legislative enactment. Such surveys and reports as have been made are valuable only as they emphasize the necessity for some such action as that indicated.

Editorial Notes

MR. BEN GREET touched on a subject of great importance when he advocated, at a recent joint meeting of the British Drama League and the Child Study Society, at University College, London, the interested study of the English of Shakespeare as a remedy for cockneyism. It has long been recognized that the study of a model finds its reflection in the life and habits of the student. To the earnest reading of the Bible, for instance, many who have attained pre-eminence in the world attribute their success. The Shakespearean producer's advice, if followed, will not only overcome cockneyism, but will also tend to serve as an antidote to many other even more undesirable characteristics.

EVEN though the Journal of the American Medical Association may claim that there are more germs in a teaspoonful of ordinary milk than on a dollar bill, this fact need not influence the average individual's respect for the milk. One of these days it will become generally recognized that the only harm in germs is placed there by those finding them.

The South American Prospect

By STEPHEN BONSAI

VII

OUR outstanding mistake as we approach the problem of communications in South America, whether we refer to personal transportation, or freights, or electrical transmission and contact, is to speak in terms of long ago. To illustrate: If you urge a man to go to Bogotá, which was for so long the very ultimate of South American capitals, the chances are overwhelming that you may find him saturated with the dolorous recital of William Henry Harrison of Tippecanoe and the forty-four days he spent on the Magdalena in a comfortless "bungo." The slayer of Tecumseh did not know that his diplomatic mission was leading him by a circuitous route to the White House. I only recall this voyage, which had such an important bearing on the political history of the Whig Party, to emphasize the fact that the old methods of communication have changed, or are changing, and nowhere faster than in South America. Today political or commercial observers fly up and over the broad and shallow Magdalena in an up-to-date hydroplane, and cover the distance which took the unsuspecting and unsuspected presidential candidate forty-four days in something less than eighteen hours of flying time.

In no direction are American ideals more backward than in the extremely important matter of electrical communications, and it cannot be too emphatically stated that in this direction a very substantial constructive step was taken in the course of the Pan-American conference held in Santiago last spring. It is embodied in the resolution, approved by all the representatives of American states, providing that this Congress be convened early this year in the City of Mexico. More recently, March 27, 1924, has been designated as the date of assembly, and it is to be hoped that conditions in Mexico will not prevent the conference being held according to schedule.

Among all concerned there is well-nigh perfect agreement as to the urgent need of modernizing the existing regulations governing electrical communication, and it is confidently expected that the forthcoming conference will lead to a better understanding and hasten the coming of an era, at least among the American states, of quicker and more untrammelled communications and electrical intercourse upon which today all commercial expansion is so dependent.

In the resolution at the Santiago conference, generally lost sight of in the midst of political exchanges of only ephemeral importance, the following general proposals were laid down. They passed unnoticed, but a generation hence they will be regarded as epoch-making:

I. International electrical communication forms an essential part of the public service and, consequently, should be under the supervision of the interested governments.

II. Internal electrical communication, in so far as it affects or forms part of international communication, should be under the supervision of the government.

III. In exercising this control, governments should be guided by a standard of maximum efficiency in communication.

IV. Electrical communication for public use, whether national or international, should be open to all users alike, without discrimination of any sort.

This next Congress will seek to establish fair rates and uniformity of rules governing inter-American electrical communications, including radio and submarine cables, land telegraph and land and submarine telephone lines. The sessions are not to continue more than three months, each country is limited to five representatives, and the conclusions which may be arrived at are to be submitted to the governing board of the Pan-American Union and then to be submitted to the states which form the Union. Electrical communications throughout the world today are still conducted in accordance with the provisions of the London Convention of 1912, to which most of the American states are parties, but the tremendous progress made in all kinds of electrical communication in the last eleven years has emphasized the need of a somewhat complete and radical revision of this convention. The desire to revise first took practical shape in 1919, when the five principal allied and associated powers entered into arrangements to convene an international congress to consider all international aspects of electrical communication and to make recommendations to provide the entire world with adequate facilities on an equitable basis.

To pave the way to the greater assembly, a preliminary conference met in Washington in October, 1920, and a draft proposal was then drawn up to be submitted to the future world conference, which unfortunately, for a variety of reasons, has not as yet been definitely called. Further activities and discussions were transferred to Paris in 1921, but these deliberations were not as conclusive as had been hoped. Today all concerned in the transmission of intelligence and of profitable commercial information are waiting the results of the conference in Mexico City and there is substantial justification for the belief that the Pan-American world will be the pioneer in this pathway of long indicated and long delayed progress.

Go North, Young Man!

THE haste of Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, to lay claim to the ice that banks the North Pole revives, again, the glamour of the old days of discovery and colonial rivalry, according to the Manchester Guardian. Once American ingenuity is set to work in this frigid territory, the star of youth, this paper leads us to believe, will swing northward as, seventy years ago, it was swinging west. "The puzzle is," declares the Guardian, "that Mr. Denby uses about the Arctic just the language of our wicked Old World people when we have one eye on some genuine Naboth's vineyard. Mr. Stefansson has told us that the Arctic, contrary to the accepted view, is a really 'friendly' region, and he maintains that isolated points like Wrangel Island, near the Siberian coast, would be useful as bases for wireless and for aircraft. That might be worth a discussion, though it is not worth a quarrel."

"But Mr. Denby tells us that the United States 'cannot permit that vast territory to fall into the hands of another power.' If we may say so with all respect; Who wants it, anyway? There are 1,000,000 square miles of unexplored territory, says Mr. Denby, 'adjacent to the United States,' to which they are a 'constant challenge.' This seems a little impetuous. The Alaskan coast abuts on the Arctic, and between Alaska and the North Pole lie a thousand miles of sea, ice, and land, if there is any land, of a singularly bleak and chilling character. The southern point of Alaska, on the other hand, lies some 900 miles from the main body of the United States, so that it does really require a high power of imagination to find a challenge in the proximity of this alluring Arctic tract. Mr. Denby's great fear is that if the United States does not send the airship Shenandoah, 'the entire Arctic region will be photographed and mapped within a year.' And a good thing, too, whoever performed this service to the cause of knowledge."